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No. 13.

IMPROVEMENTS AT DENVER PLANTS.

Plans have been completed for the enlargement of the Denver plants recently acquired by the National Packing Company. A new bone house and a cooperage shop will be the first of the additions, with a canning department to follow. About \$50,000 will be expended on the first two buildings.

CINCINNATI STOCK YARDS CHANGES.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati Union Stock Yards Company the present board of directors was unanimously re-elected. It was decided to rebuild the sheds in the yards, using steel instead of wood, to make them fireproof. The report of President Biggs showed the following receipts during the year: Cattle, 231,854 head; hogs, 948,093 head; sheep, 322,654 head; horses and mules, 26,116 head; calves, 67,039 head.

SWIFT PLANT FOR PACIFIC COAST.

President Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Company, has confirmed the report that his concern would put up a big packing plant at Portland, Oregon, to take care of Pacific Coast, Alaskan and Oriental trade. President Swift last week confirmed the selection of 1,600 acres of land near Portland as a site for the plant and stock yards, and announced that a plant with a killing capacity of 500 cattle, 1,000 sheep and 1,000 hogs would be erected at once. Portland was selected in preference to a Puget Sound point because of its better location as a livestock producing centre, as well as for its railroad and export facilities. Mr. Swift denied he had any interest in the Union Meat Company of Portland.

FORT WORTH STOCK SHOW.

The stock show in connection with the annual convention of the Texas cattlemen at Fort Worth last week was a great success, though there was not such a volume of trading as has been seen in past years. The fat stock features were very successful, however. The car lot championship went to a load of Aberdeen-Angus steers shown by H. B. Johnson of Chickasha, I. T. The individual sweepstakes winner was a two-yearold Hereford weighing 1,680 lbs., owned by Tom Hobin of Nacona, Tex. This steer won the yearling prize last year. A car of 1,800 lbs. cattle, the heaviest ever shown at a Texas exhibition, were brought in by S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth.

GOVERNMENT SORE OVER PACKERS' VICTORY

The dismissal of the indictments against the packers in the federal court at Chicago has left a very sore and disgruntled administration, from the President clear down to the district attorney who conducted the prosecution. There has been talk of all kinds of desperate moves to turn the defeat into something less humiliating, but every way out has ended in a blank wall.

First there was talk of an appeal, but this speedily subsided, for in criminal cases the government cannot appeal. Then there was suggestion of new proceedings under the Grosscup injunction for contempt, but it was seen that these might lead to the same outcome as the present case. The institution of an entirely new action against individual packers was also broached; but this would have to be based on alleged violations of law since the present action was begun. And the packers claim they have been so careful to observe every form of law that it would be impossible to secure evidence which would justify a conviction.

The only resource left is the prosecution of the packing corporations under the indictments which still stand. Ever since these indictments were returned there has been talk of the mass of evidence which the government possessed to be used against the packers. The trial of these cases will give the government the opportunity to produce this evidence. The chagrin displayed by the prosecuting officers over their recent defeat and their behavior since leads to the suspicion that possibly this evidence may not be "as advertised."

To "Reform" the Judiciary.

A remarkable manifestation of the state of mind of the Administration after Judge Humphrey's decision was the report sent out from Washington that the President was seriously considering measures for the "reform of the federal judiciary." It was said he would recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment making the terms of federal judges 10 years, instead of for life.

The prevalent opinion seemed to be that the President and Attorney General Moody had only themselves to blame if Judge Humphrey took the same interpretation of the immunity statute that they did in the Santa Fe case. Senator Tillman illustrated this feeling in a speech in the Senate on Wednesday when he said: "The Attorney General was the direct progenitor of the doc-

trine that the corporations could be punished, but not their officers and stockholders. He laid down the principle in the case of Mr. Paul Morton and the Santa Fe railroad, and the President had accepted the doctrine. The decision in the packers' case was a natural consequence, and the Attorney General has been hoist by his own petard!"

Packers' counsel in interviews since the decision insist that there has been a very general misconception of the matter. the idea that the packers admitted guilt, but claimed protection under the immunity statute is all wrong. The packers have never admitted violation of the law. They only acted within their legal rights in protecting themselves as individuals by claiming the immunity to which the statute plainly entitled them. They are ready and willing to go to trial as to the alleged violation of the law by their companies. All they ask is time to gather their evidence and prepare to present their side of the case. The plain declaration is made that the packers will not hereafter claim, either individually or collectively, the benefit of the immunity statute. They will defend themselves on the law and the evidence.

In a somewhat extended discussion of the recent hearing General John C. Cowin of Omaha, counsel for the Cudahy Packing Company, declared that the whole case had been misunderstood by the public and the daily press. He insisted that the criticism of Commissioner Garfield was all wrong, and declared that the result was due directly to the resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Martin of South Dakota, requiring the investigation to be made. Commissioner Garfield had to make it and the packers had to give the evidence; neither was to blame for the result. General Cowin said:

Cowin Does Not Blame Garfield.

"The investigation by Mr. Garfield seems to be misunderstood by the public. Under the Martin resolution of the lower house of Congress, and section 8 of the law creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Garfield was compelled to make the investigation he did make. He had no discretion in the premises. The object and purpose of the investigation was to get full information with respect to the packers' business, how it was conducted, how purchases were made, how sales were made, the matter of by-products, the matter of profits, and everything connected with the business.

"Mr. Garfield could not comply with the demand of the Martin resolution and the law

have now about 150,000 cattle in this vicinity.

"We don't expect to raise corn. We have wheat, oats and barley. Much of the best

meat is now made of wheat. The screenings and rough wheat are saved for feed and cat-

tle graze on the stubble. When wheat is

low it is more profitable to feed it than sell it. I know a man who recently tried the

experiment of fattening hogs with wheat.

He had sixteen and he fed them on wheat

that cost 70 cents a bushel. The hogs fat-

tened so easily that his wheat turned into

pork, netted him a \$1.25 a bushel. Wheat at

50 cents a bushel will bring far more in

"Barley is another feed that makes good

pork. It grows well in Canada and it will

to a large extent take the place that corn

does in the United States. Our barley fed

hogs will bring several cents more per pound

than your corn-fed hogs. I expect to see

a barley pork packing center grow up here

"We now get most of our pork from Chi-

pork or beef than at the elevator.

We shall eventually have 1,500,000."
"But you are too far north for corn."

without going to the officers of the different companies and getting access to their books. As I say, this he was compelled to do. The packers could not refuse to give information, for the reason that their privilege under the fifth amendment to the Constitution was taken away and immunity given in its stead. But no law could take the place of the privilege of the Constitution without complete immunity from prosecution, regardless of the

question of guilt or innocence.

"Therefore, when Garfield sought the information which he was compelled to get, and it was given by virtue of the compulsion of the law, and as a duty resting upon the citizen called upon, immunity at once flowed from the law, and Mr. Garfield had nothing to do with it but to get the information that Congress required him to get. The resolution and the law made it mandatory and Garfield had no alternative. When a packer was called upon to give the information, the constitutional privilege of the fifth amendment being taken away and immunity awarded in its place, he had no alternative but to answer and furnish the books. In other words, Garfield was compelled to get the information, the packer was compelled to give that information, and necessarily there flowed therefrom under the law complete immunity to the person furnishing the information.

"It is remarkable to me the importance given to this case by the Department of Justice. That department considered the deci-

THE ARMOUR OF THE

The biggest packer and meat distributor in the Canadian Northwest, and one of the biggest in the whole of the Dominion, is Patrick C. Burns, of Calgary and other places. Unlike the big American packers, he is as extensively interested in cattle raising as he is in meat packing. He controls his product from the raw material on the hoof to the finised product of the abattoir and packinghouse, a condition that would be greeted with a "yellow" newspaper uproar were it in the least true of the American packers. He comes pretty near having a meat monopoly from Manitoba west to the Pacific, the new provinces of the Northwest Territory and British Columbia being his most active fields. His ranching interests are centered around Calgary, while his most extensive meat packing plants are at Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

Burns is called the Armour of the Canadian Northwest, according to Frank G. Carpenter, who has been making a trip through that section. He shipped 3,500 carloads of beeves last year, and he has now about 20,000 head in his yards. He has a big trade with Manitoba, British Columbia and Alaska. At the beginning of the Klondike gold discovery he got \$1,000 apiece at Dawson for steers, and as much as \$1 a pound for beef on the hoof.

Pat Burns went to Calgary about twenty-five years ago, and began life by plowing up the prairie at so much per acre. He turned his savings into cattle, and let them graze on government lands. As he made more money he bought more cattle, and to make a long story short, he is now a millionaire and is growing richer and richer. It was in his office in Calgary that the correspondent chatted with this man on cattle raising. Said he:

"There has never been such a country for money making as this. All we have had to do has been to turn the cattle out on the prairie and let them grow into gold. The climate is such that they can feed out of doors all the year round and the grass fattens them almost as well as grain. I am

sion in the Hale case (the tobacco case) as a great triumph for the government. Now, outside of the decision with respect to the corporations themselves, the decision in the Hale case goes only to the extent that Hale is compelled to answer, so that this paraded victory is nothing more than securing an order of the court to compel Hale to answer, while Garfield secured the same victory without any litigation."

TRIAL SET FOR SEPTEMBER.

The trial of the packing corporations on the indictments for alleged combination in restraint of trade was set for September 10 next. The date was fixed by Judge Humphrey in the Federal Court at Chicago on Thursday. A formal motion was made by District Attorney Morrison for a new trial of the immunity plea, which was granted as to the individuals and denied as to the companies. The motion was denied, as was also one made by the packers for a new hearing on the immunity plea with regard to the corporations. Both motions were purely formal. The issue has now settled down to a trial of the facts as regards the companies only. Each side will summon a host of witnesses for the trial in the fall.

CANADIAN NORTHWEST

now shipping to Liverpool stock which have never tasted corn. They are grass fed and their flesh is hard enough to stand the voyage."

"Not as well as grain fed stock?" asked I.
"Perhaps not," was the reply. "But they
cost less to raise and they are worth more
money to us."

"A four-year-old steer weighing from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds, and fit for the market will bring \$40 at Calgary, and \$75 or \$80 at Liverpool. It costs just about \$30 to get it there, for we must send it 2,000 miles by rail and then across the Atlantic. The people who handle such cattle expect to make \$7 or \$8 a head. I have shipped many grassfed steers which have averaged one ton each, and we market hundreds which will weigh 1.600 pounds."

"But will not the stock business fall off now that the ranches are being cut up into farms?"

"Yes, that will be the case with ranching pure and simple, although stock raising will increase. It now takes ten acres of wild grass to support one steer, while on the farms the same land will support ten. We cago, and we are also buying veal to fill out our shipments to England. All your meat that comes here pays a tariff of 2 cents a pound, but even at that your pack-

at Calgary.

cents a pound, but even at that your packing arrangements are on such a vast scale that you have so far been able to undersell us. We are also importing poultry into eastern Canada from the United States. I brought in twenty-five carloads of turkeys last Christmas. Eventually we will raise these things ourselves, and we will be shipping

fowls direct to England."

FERTILIZERS IN ITALY. Italy makes no demand for any special variety of artificial fertilizer. The usage there is to select such fertilizing material as is suited to the particular soil under cultivation, and create a mixture which in the opinion of the local operator best suits the case. Mineral superphosphates are used on a large scale throughout the country, mineral phosphates from America and Algeria being imported for this purpose. Large amounts of hoofs, horns and dried blood are imported from South America, but the supply is not nearly equal to the demand, and it is believed that Italian importers would be glad to find new sources of such materials at any reasonable price and terms. Nitrate of soda is imported heavily from Chile. There are many manufacturers of fertilizers in Italy, paticularly in the north. Their common habit is to bring into the country such materials as they need, and mix them up to suit the special demands of the land in various sections. A commercial fertilizer of general nature is practically unknown.

The demand for fertilizing material is unquestionably strong, and much exceeds the commercial supply. The demand will increase steadily since Italy's progress in agricultural methods is quite in keeping with her broad and intelligent industrial and commercial methods. The opportunity for American exporters of fertilizers and fertilizing materials appears good, and some endeavor should certainly be made along these lines, the World's Fair to be held at Milan in the present year offering a good chance to show the goods.

APPRECIATION

Washington, D. C., March 23, 1906.

If more of the trade journals in the country would give the proper study to the proposed food legislation, along the lines of The National Provisioner, I am certain that much would be accomplished toward having a national bill passed. The manufacturers should appreciate your efforts, and in behalf of our Association I thank you sincerely.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Yerington, Chairman Board of Directors, National Food Manufacturers' Association.

THE PACKERS AND THE FUTURE

By J. Ogden Armour.*

(Continued from last week.)

A few weeks ago the press of the whole country united in tribute to the worthiness of a great merchant who lay dead. The immense commercial fabric which Marshall Field left behind him was a monument to the practice of one fixed business rule: "To sell always a good article at a fair price." The private car line interests which I represent ask to be judged by no more lenient standard. We have been in the refrigeration service business for twenty years. We have been successfulso successful that the demand has required that every dollar earned by the car lines, and more, has had to go back into new and improved equipment and organization to take care of the new business that was made possible by the service. I do not believe this could have happened if the car lines had not sold a good article at a fair price.

An article in a recent magazine contains this paragraph: "By giving his business to one railroad and taking it from another, he (Armour) could almost make or ruin the profits of the companies concerned. Here was the Pere Marquette Railroad, for example, over which was shipped the bulk of the fruit grown in the rich districts of Western Michi-The Pere Marquette was a weak railroad, hungry for more traffic. Armour went went to the eager officers of the Pere Marquette and guaranteed to give them forty cars of meat a week, in return for which the Pere Marquette agreed to use none but Armour's fruit cars for its fruit shipments. The Pere Marquette had a few refrigerator cars of its own with which it served its customers; but under the new contract it could not supply its own cars to the people along its own lines."

That statement is misleading as a whole and specifically false in detail. The writer of it never would have ventured to make it if he had sought the facts. He could have easily learned them from the Interstate Commerce Commission's records, which are open and accessible to all. Now what are the facts? They are simply as follows:

The Pere Marquette Case.

The Pere Marquette Railroad undertook, in 1901, to furnish refrigeration for the fruit business along its line, using a few old refrigerator cars of its own and borrowing from other lines. That season, with its bad service and consequent heavy fruit losses, is still remembered with a shudder by Michigan peach growers. For the following season, 1902, the Pere Marquette Railroad made an experimental contract-an exclusive contract-with the Armour Car Lines. When that shipping season was over the Pere Marquette Railroad officials made inquiry among the growers and shippers as to how they had been served and how they liked the exclusive arrangement. The response was so heartily in favor of the Armour service and the guarantees of the exclusive contract that the Pere Marquette immediately made another exclusive contract with the Armour Car Lines for three seasons.

The first, or experimental, contract was executed July 18, 1902; the second was executed on December 23, 1902. The meat-carrying contract between the Pere Marquette Railroad and Armour & Co. was executed on August 1, 1904. Therefore, this meat contract, by means

of which the writer in question says the fruit contract was extorted from the Pere Marquette, was not made until more than two years after the execution of the first fruit-car contract and nineteen months after the second fruit-car contract. And there was nothing unusual or "special" in the meat-carrying contract. Other packers made similar agreements with the Pere Marquette at that time—in the summer of 1904.

And right here it should be said that this gross misstatement comes as near the truth as any of the charges brought to show how Armour, as a packer, sandbags the railroads into giving his car lines exclusive contracts for the refrigeration of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Contract Renewed by Court Officers.

Now there is a sequel to the Pere Marquette case; and the sequel should be interesting to those whose sympathies have been wrought upon by sensational writers until they mourn the fate of Michigan peach growers in the clutches of "Armour and his monopoly." It is the more interesting because all orators against the private car lines in magazines and in Interstate Commerce hearings have made the Pere Marquette situation their pet "horrible example."

The private car lines' exclusive contract for fruit refrigeration service on the Pere Marquette Railroad expired last fall about the time the road went into the hands of a receiver. That contract has been renewed within thirty days by the receiver representing the United States Court. It is an exclusive contract, too.

The receiver of the Pere Marquette is Hon. Judson F. Harmon, of Cincinnati, a lawyer of national reputation, who was Attorney-General of the United States in President Cleveland's Cabinet. Ine court behind him is a United States Court, superior in its powers even to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It will hardly be alleged. I think, that Judson F. Harmon, acting as an agent of the United States Court, has made this contract as part of a trade for a haul of "forty cars of meat a week." Nor is this emphatic indorsement by the growers and shippers of that line due, as our enemies may contend, to the fact that the Pere Marquette road is in the hands of a receiver. The fact is, these growers and shippers have stood by us loyally from the first year of our operations in Michigan, and will doubtless do so as long as we continue, as we have in the past, to give them value received.

It seems hardly necessary to say that Judge-Harmon, as receiver, made this contract only after he was thoroughly satisfied that it would be the best for the railroad and best for the growers and shippers along its line. His method of satisfying himself is especially interesting in view of the widely circulated statements to the effect that the fruit grower has been robbed by the private car lines and is struggling to escape from its clutches.

The question of getting ready to move next summer's fruit crop came up to Receiver Harmon in the natural course of railroad administration.

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To determine exactly what ought to be done about it—and perhaps moved somewhat by current criticism of private car lines and their exclusive contract system, especially as to the Pere Marquette Railroad—Judge Harmon ordered a house-to-house canvass, as it were, of the territory concerned. The officials of the road went out along the line a few weeks ago, met the growers and shippers at the respective shipping points, invited frank and outspoken expressions of their experience with the refrigeration service furnished by railroads as well as by private car lines, and asked what they wished for the coming season.

How It Was Done.

The stenographic report of those conferences shows that a preference for the continuation of the previous arrangement—for private refrigerator cars operated under the exclusive contract that is alleged to be "throttling the fruit industry"—has been and is practically unanimous from one end of the railway to the other. The report abounds in expressions like these:

The rate is a secondary consideration; quality of service comes first.

I prefer the Armour car, at double the price, to any other car we ever had.

Deliver us from refrigerator cars borrowed from other railroads! We want cars that we know will come to us clean and in good condition.

If the Pere Marquette were sending in their cars free and furnishing ice and all, I would prefer the Armour cars and pay the present rate.

The difference between private car line refrigeration rates in Michigan in 1900, or before, and those subsequent to that year has been the subject of persistent and willful misrepresentation. This juggling of the truth has been the more dishonest because it has sought to justify itself by emphasizing a technicality.

Persistent Misrepresentation of Facts.

The private car lines' Michigan tariff for 1902 was higher than for previous years. The reason for it was this: Prior to 1902 the Michigan railroads paid for all the ice used for the initial icing of all fruit cars before being loaded, for re-icing after being loaded, and for re-icing en route to the East, the heaviest part of the business; the shipper paid for no ice except that used for re-icing cars en route to the South and West. The car lines' tariff, therefore, entirely excluded the cost of the initial icing and re-icing Eastward; it covered only the service Eastward and only service and re-icing to the South and West. After the first contract was made the railroads stopped furnishing ice and the car lines' tariff then had to be made high enough to cover the new expense (namely, the cost of all ice both for initial icing and re-icing, as well as the service as before. This change in rates brought no additional profit to the car line.

Free icing at the railroad's expense was never practiced, so far as I know, in connection with the fruit business, anywhere but in Michigan. It was discontinued there—after the 1900 contract—for the simple reason that the railroads could not afford it; the traffic manager of the Pere Marquette, Mr. A. Patriarche, in sworn testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in June, 1904, made clear the fact that free ice ate up 50 per cent. of the revenue from fruit shipments. The car lines' part in the change was explicitly stated to the United States Senate's Committee on

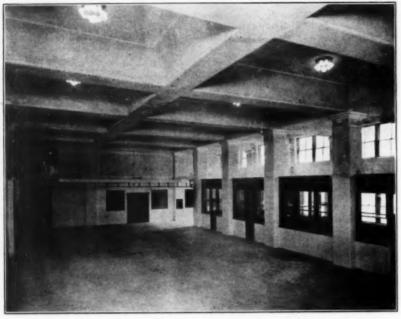
(Continued on page 26.)

A PACKERS' WHOLESALE MARKET

The best answer to what has been said in some quarters of late concerning packers and packinghouse methods is a survey of the facts as they exist. A trip through a modern packing plant and a careful inspection of its equipment and the methods pursued there

pulous care with which the progressive purveyor of meat products, regardless of expense, prepares the steer, the sheep, the calf and the hog for the tables of the people.

This new market extends from 42nd to 43rd street, on the west side of Packer's



ONE CORNER OF LOFTY MAIN SALESROOM, NEW ARMOUR WHOLESALE MARKET, CHICAGO.

will serve to nullify misapprehensions which may have been aroused by a flood of "yellow literature." But it is not only in their manufacturing establishments that the meat packers are daily refuting these libels. They are paying equal attention to the handling and distributing of meats and products and the other phases of the business, clear to the consumers' end.

The modern branch house system is a good example of the detail into which the packers are going in their efforts to improve the methods of handling meats and other food products. The packers' wholesale markets, especially some of those recently built, are certainly models in their way. A striking specimen of the up-to-date wholesale market is the new market of Armour & Company at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and it will serve as an object-lesson in the discussion which has been prevalent.

This market is one of the largest, handsomest and best equipped in the trade, and is as well one of the most sanitary and most nearly perfect establishments of its kind in the world. It is the largest of Armour & Company's twelve branches for the distribution of the concern's immense Chicago local business in meats and animal food products of every kind: fresh carcass meats of all kinds, beef, sheep, calves and hogs; fresh beef and pork cuts, smoked meats, dry salt meat and provisions, delicatessen, sausages, poultry, canned meat, meat extracts, lard, butterine, etc. As a business "plant" therefore this new market is interesting for its up-to-date methods of handling meats and food products, its perfect adjustment of means to ends, its construction and cleanliness; and in sanitary perfection it expresses the scruavenue, Union Stock Yards. It is an immense building, 400 feet long, 350 feet deep and four stories high. It is built of red pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings. Heavy pilasters give an imposing elevation. In a large 80-foot panel across the front the name of the firm, Armour & Company, appears in gold letters five feet high. The building is thoroughly modern "mill construction," brick on iron columns and steel beams, floors granitoid throughout.

The walls are of white enameled brick and

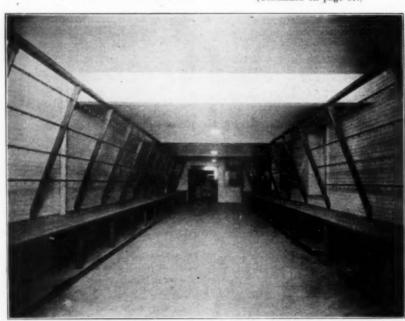
impervious plaster. Wood has been eliminated throughout the building wherever possible. Every square inch of surface in walls, floors and ceilings can be reached with a hose and scrubbing brush. From foundation to rafters there is not a hiding place for a germ.

The main floor contains the great salesroom and offices, carcass meat coolers, receiving and shipping rooms and rooms for fresh beef and pork cuts, smoked meats, delicatessen, provisions and poultry. All walls are lined with white enameled brick and ceilings are artistically decorated. The feature of the main floor, and of the whole building in fact, is the great salesroom, 115 feet long and 65 feet wide, with ceiling unobstructed by a single pillar, post or column. 26 feet high. As an indication of the way this splendid room impresses visitors, it has been compared by persons seeing it for the first time to the main reading room of the Chicago Public Library, to the lobby of a mammoth hotel, and to the dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. The 26foot walls are lined with white enameled brick and terra cotta to a height of 14 feet. and are finished above with plaster panels.

At each end of the room stairways and electric passenger and freight elevators of latest construction, with all known safety devices, lead to the upper floors. The market offices, let into a part of the salesroom, are of dark-finished, quarter-sawed oak and plate glass, and the wood trimmings throughout are of quarter-sawed oak of dark antique finish. The lofty ceiling is spanned by deep steel girders, which divide the ceiling into great deep panels studded with incandescent lights; a ceiling that heightens in the eves of visitors the room's likeness to some great public assembly hall. Walls and ceiling are artistically decorated in low tone colors.

A feature of the exterior that will appeal especially to the trade is the loading platform, extending the full length of the building, 400 feet. Over the platform is a roof that extends beyond the platform far enough

(Continued on page 37.)



HAM, BACON AND PROVISION ROOM AT NEW ARMOUR WHOLESALE MARKET, CHICAGO.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

The establishment of a cottonseed oil mill and electric light plant is contemplated at Pell City, Ala.

A. Maybaum & Son are receiving bids for the erection of an abattoir and packing plant at Newark, N. J.

at Newark, N. J.

Charles Krayer has purchased a site at
Scranton, Pa., on which he will erect a two
story sausage factory.

The Teagarden Packing Company of
Springfield, Mo., it is reported will establish

packing plant at Cameron, Mo. G. F. Mathis and Matt Hammon are pro-

G. F. Mathis and Matt Hammon are promoting a company for the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill at Fackler, Ala.

The United States Leather Company will rebuild its Prentice, Wis., tannery, which was partly destroyed by fire recently.

The Magic Soap Company and the Kenner Soap Works have consolidated, under the title of the Keller Soap Works of New Orleans, La.

The Lafayette Cotton Oil Mills, Lafayette, Ala., wants a 50 to 60-horse power balanced valve engine, second-hand and in good con-dition. Address L. L. Torbet, general man-

The branch house of Swift & Company at Fort Wayne, Ind., was slightly damaged re-cently by smoke and water, during a fire in the vicinity

The Columbus Packing Company's new plant at Columbus, O., is nearing completion and it is expected that operations will begin

and it is expected that operations will begin about April 1.

T. M. Sinclair & Company, Ltd., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., will install a 50-ton plate ice plant, in their packinghouse, to be in opera-tion by June 15.

The Seymour Cotton Oil Company of Seymour, Tex., recently incorporated with \$50,-000 capital stock, will commence at once the erection of a mill.

The Bangor Moccasin Company, Bangor, Me., has purchased a site on which a tannery will be erected, which will have a capacity

of 100 sides a week. The St. Nicholas Butchers' Supply Com-Chicago, pany's plant on Fullerton avenue, Chicago, Ill., was destroyed by fire on March 25, caus-

III., was destroyed by fire on March 25, causing a loss of \$50,000.

The slaughterhouse and packing plant of the B. H. Kroger Company, at 2729 Massachusetts avenue, Cincinnati, O., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$10,000.

The Pueblo Packing and Provision Company, Pueblo, Colo., has been incorporated by R. E. McClintock, George H. Williams and L.T. McCokle. The contile stock is \$10,000.

J. T. McCorkle. The capital stock is \$10,000. The Christopher Lipps Company, soap manufacturers of Baltimore, Md., is contemplating the erection of an addition to its plant at Hollins streets and Calverton road. The Farmers' Oil and Fertilizer Company of Dawson, Ga., has decided on the erection

of a cottonseed oil refinery. The capital stock of the company will be increased to \$70,000.

S. H. Shotwell & Son, of Gloversville, N. Y. are arranging for the erection of a large addition to their tannery. The new building will be three stories in height, 75 x 40

The newly elected officers of the Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company, New Orleans, La., are: A. B. Wheeler, president; S. A. Trufant, vice-president; H. B. Daboval, general manager, and George Dumiens, secre-

Swift & Company have taken out a permit for the erection of a new ice plant at Kansas City, Kan., which will cost about \$15.000. The structure is to be one story high, 125 x 100 feet; work on the building commences at

The Pacific Cold Storage Company of Ta-coma, Wash., has been awarded the contract for supplying fresh and cold storage meats to garrisons and United States employes at Alaskan forts for twelve months ending June

Peters & Co., of McKeesport, Pa., have moved into their new fireproof cold storage plant and offices, which have recently been

New Departure in



Economizers

Staggered Pipes which break up the gas currents and compel rapid transfer of heat. Metal-to-Metal Joints-no gaskets readily accessible yet permanently tight. Expansion and Contraction absolutely provided for in the design; no straining and leakage.

Equipped with Mechanical Draft as substitute for or auxiliary to a chimney.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass.

General Office and Works, Hyde Park, Mass.
Philadelphia Chicaso

Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus: Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc.

erected for them by C. B. Comstock, the well known contracting architect and engineer

of Pittsburg.
The Haas Brothers' Company of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to export and import greases, mineral oils, etc. The incorporators are Louis Haas and Leo Haas, of New York City,

and Jos. Haas, Newark.

David B. Smith & Company, John Pew, Slade, Gorton & Company and Reed & Gamage, the large fish concerns of Gloucester, Mass., have combined under the name of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company. It is the intention of the company to incorporate with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. President, John J. Pew; first vice-president, David B. Smith; second vice-president, Charles H. Gamage; secretary. Nathaniel L. Gorton; treasurer, John K. Dustin; general manager, Thomas J. Carroll; manager of vessels. Benjamin A.

LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Scranton, Miss.-E. Mitchell wishes prices on a 15-ton ice machine.

Elkton, Va.—A new or second-hand ice machine is wanted by W. H. Marshall. Chatham, Va.—It is reported that J. H.

Chatham, Va.—It is reported that J. H. Figg and William Minor contemplate erecting an ice plant here.

Farmville, Va.—A second-hand 10 to 20-ton ice plant, with or without power, is wanted by Max Schmidberger. Key West, Fla.—J. C. Meredith, of Miami, Fla., is interested in the proposed establish-ment of an ice and cold storage plant here.

Enterprise, Ala.—T. L. Edwards, W. J. Brunson, C. E. Harrison and others are organizing a company to establish an ice fac-

Fargo, N. D.—The Stacy Fruit Company has purchased a plot of ground on Second avenue, on which it will build a large cold storage plant.

Newark, N. J.-Simon Scheuer & Sons will erect a new building to replace the one burned recently. It will be four stories in height and equipped with a cold storage

Enid, Okla.—The People's Ice and Cold Storage Company, recently incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, will erect a frame building 40 x 108 feet, with a daily capacity

of 27 tons. Fort Scott, Kan.—The Fort Scott, Kan.—The Fort Scott Ice Manufacturing Company will enlarge and im-prove its plant on West Sixth street. The

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGE-TABLES .- Governor's Island, N. Y., March 12, 1906. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., April 12, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during the year beginning July 1, 1906: McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Constitution, N. H.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Ontario, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Du Pont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R.; and also by Commissary, Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for beef to be delivered at temperatures not greater than 50 degreet Fahrenheit. All proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months, beginning July 1, 1906, will be received and opened at same time at Ethan Allen, Vt.; West Point, N. Y.; Monroe, Va.; nenry Barracks, San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables), to be opened April 12, 1906," and must be addressed to Commissary at place to be supplied. H. B. Osgood, Col., Chief Commissary.

new equipment will have a capacity of 30

tons a day. Camden, N. J.—The Haddonfield Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to manufacture ice and coke, by Charles E. Brinker, Louis Brinker, Joseph F. Winkler and Charles K. Cook.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF TEXT BOOKS

We have a limited number of copies of our famous book

"The Manufacture of Sausages"

on hand, and we intend to close them out as quickly as possible. This book is the standard of the sausage trade

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- SAUSAGE RECIPES.—Many different formulæ for same kind. Plain and fancy sausages. Domestic and foreign sausages. Sausage for best trade. Meat jellies. Delicatessen goods, etc., etc.

And more than 100 recipes and formulae for the manufacture of all kinds of Sausages in use, compiled from the experience of the best experts on both Gontinents

WHILE THEY LAST, PRICE \$1.50

Orders will be filled in order of receipt until the lot is disposed of

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

FLOOR A, PRODUCE EXCHANGE

NEW YORK

· ADDITIONAL FEBRUARY EXPORTS.

Following are statistics of exports of packinghouse and allied products for the month of February, 1906, and the eight months of the fiscal year, as compared with similar periods a year ago, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. These figures are in addition to those on provisions and live stock, which appeared in The National Provisioner on March

Bones, Hoofs, Horns, etc.—February, 1905, value \$11,374; February 1906, value \$13,176. For eight months ending February, 1905, value \$86,561; same period, 1906, value \$163,-

933.
Glue.—February, 1905, 223,004 lbs., value \$22,992; February, 1906, 229,817 lbs., value \$20,291. For eight months ending February, 1905, 1,745,897 lbs., value \$175,880; same period, 1906, 2,044,720 lbs., value \$194,467.
Grease and Soap Stock.—February, 1905, value \$274,797; February, 1906, value \$263,771. For eight months ending February, 1905, value \$2,392,566; same period, 1906, value \$2,715,962.
Hides and Skins (other than furs).—February

Hides and Skins (other than furs) .- February, 1905, 684,880 lbs., value \$65,227; February, 1906, 546,892 lbs., value \$75,831. For eight months ending February, 1905, 6,945,965 lbs., value \$684,047; same period, 1906, 5,396,-569 lbs., value \$564,730. Cottonseed Oil, Cake and Meal.—February,

1905, 142,065,531 lbs., value \$1,571,090; February, 1906, 103,880,202 lbs., value \$1,240,092. For eight months ending February, 1905, 906, 006,308 lbs., value \$10,090,152; same period,

For eight months enable, 10,090,152; same period, 006,308 lbs., value \$10,090,152; same period, 1906, 856,978,770 lbs., value \$9,875,545.

Lard Oil.—February, 1905, 13,158 gals., value \$7,676; February, 1906, 18,962 gals., value \$11,259. For eight months ending February and pals., value \$97,333; same

value \$11.259. For eight months ending February, 1905, 167.621 gals., value \$97.333; same period, 1906, 224.628 gals., value \$132.840.

Cottonseed Oil.—February, 1905, 6.465.625 gals., value \$1,948.570; February, 1906, 3.900, 079 gals., value \$1,220.955. For eight months ending February, 1905, 30.318.864 gals., value \$4,129,709; same period, 1906, 31,199.590 gals., value \$9,423.731.

Lard Compounds.—February, 1905, 9,532,-C51 lbs., value \$557.033; February, 1906, 6.273,106 lbs., value \$410.29. For eight months ending February, 195, 41.525.530 lbs., value \$2,479,435; same period, 1906, 44.873,634

value \$2,479,435; same period, 1906, 44,873,604

value \$2,479,435; same period, 1976, 44.873,694
Bis., value \$2,736,164.
Mutton.—February, 1905, 63,168 lbs., value
\$4,345; February, 1976, 36,913 lbs., value
\$3,772. For eight months ending February,
1905, 450,215 lbs., value \$34,242; same period,
1906, 270,837 lbs., value \$25,943.
Sausage and Sausage Meats.—February,
1905, 364,502 lbs., value \$40,914; February,
1906, 658,076 lbs., value \$74,021. For eight
months ending February, 1905, 3,496,930 lbs.,
value \$391,542; same period, 1906, 4,987,516
lbs., value \$543,943.

 Value \$543,943.
 Sausage Casings.—February, 1905. value \$208,102; February, 1906, value \$179,281. For eight months ending February, 1905, value \$1,909,220; same period, 1906, value \$1,847,-

Soap (except toilet or fancy).—February, 1995, 3,476,226 lbs., value \$144,776; February, 1906, 3,696,289 lbs., value \$139,566. For eight months ending February, 1905, 29,005,953 lbs., ralue \$1,144,204; same period, 1906, 28,298,436 lbs., value \$1,120,921.

COTTONSEED OIL CONVENTIONS.

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 16, 17 and 18.

Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, Dallas, Tex., June 6, 7 and 8.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex., June 18, 19 and 20. -0

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.

Testing the "ABC" Type A Engine

Every Engine is set up on a testing bed and run all day with a full load. It is then taken down and every part carefully inspected for imperfections of material and finish. After any apparent defects have been corrected the Engine is re-assembled, adjusted and indicated. This method of testing insures the engine being right when it leaves the works, so that it can be put into place and started off at once.

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(PATENTED)

AND LIVESTOCK RIVALS

(Continued from last week.)

Australia.

OUR MEAT

The first shipment of frozen meat from Australia was a lot of about 400 sheep, sent from Melbourne in 1880. The trade did not gain much importance till about 1890. Indeed, it was said in 1896 that the export of meat from New South Wales was "almost a new departure, and was forced upon graziers in 1891, when, after three exceptionally good seasons, they found all local avenues for the disposal of their surplus stock closed."

At first the frozen meat went almost wholly to England, but circumstances have conspired to provide other outlets. In 1903 the United Kingdom took a little more than half the frezen mutton exported from Australia and about one-eighth of the frozen heef: in 1904 it took nearly three-fourths of the mutton but only one-tenth of the beef. The rest goes chiefly to Africa and the islands of the sea; none worth mentioning goes to continental Europe.

In the later nineties the meat product of South Africa was terribly cut down by the rinderpest and by drought. There was already a considerable import of canned meat from the United States to Cape Colony and Natal, but the need for foreign supplies was greatly increased by the destruction of the local herds. Then in 1899 came the Boer war. That rounded out the work of the rinderpest in the Dutch republics, and the presence of the British army created an unnatural demand.

Shipments to South Africa.

The first shipments of frozen meat to South Africa, or at least the first of commercial importance, were made in 1896. The trade grew moderately in 1897 and 1898, but it received its great impulse in 1899, the year of the outbreak of the war. In 1900 the amount was 35,000,000 pounds of beef, out of a total of 96,000,000 exported from Australia, and 12,000,000 pounds of mutton and lamb out of 67,000,000. The maximum

was reached in 1902, the year in which hostilities ceased; the amount was 53,500,000 pounds of beef, out of 79,500,000 exported from Australia, and 17,700,000 pounds of mutton out of 44,100,000. In 1904 South Africa took 23,000,000 pounds of beef out of 37,000,-000, and 10,600,000 pounds of mutton out of 47.900.000.

Meantime the American occupation of the Philippines had provided another important market for Australian frozen meat, due in the first place, it should seem, to the needs of the army. There had been no trade of this kind before. In 1898, the first year of the Philippine war, the Australian returns show more than 3,500,000 pounds of frozen beef exported to these islands, besides half a million pounds of frozen mutton. In 1900 the exports took a great leap to 8,000,000 pounds of beef and 1,500,000 pounds of mutton. In 1901 the maximum was reached-11,000,000 pounds of beef and 1,100,000 pounds of mutton. The trade has been considerably smaller since, but in 1904 it still amounted to 7,400,000 pounds of beef and 750,000 pounds of mutton, and these amounts do not greatly differ from those of 1902 and

Statistics of Colonial Surplus.

It is not possible to make an accurate statement of the exports from Australia before 1903. The records were kept by the individual colonies or states, after as well as before the formation of the Commonwealth. and they were so confused, in the treatment of goods exported from one State through another, that it is impossible to determine the actual amount of exports to outside countries. The Commonwealth Government has recently published a statement of the principal articles of Australian produce exported to countries beyond the Commonwealth, from 1900 to 1904, but it says that "the figures quoted for the years 1900-1902 must be looked upon as estimates." The figures

(Continued on page 30.)



Pac-simile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

THE National Provisioner NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Published by

THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER President and Editor

GENERAL OFFICES

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Meney due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be said direct to the General Office.

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IN DESPAIR

As a general thing very little confidence is to be put in the reports of the daily press in political matters, and as the famous Chicago trial of the packers and the verdict of Judge Humphrey unfortunately became political affairs, we must accept those reports with more than a grain of allowance. But even if discounted by more than fifty per cent., the reports of the impressions created in Washington by the verdict in the Chicago trial furnish a mighty sad spectacle of uttermost depression and of desperate plight. The very possibility of plans discussed in cabinet meetings of a change by law in the life tenure of federal judges-in other words, disciplining a judge for a verdict disagreeable to the Executive-indicates a condition of mind and feelings incompatible with our Constitution and with public trust. Sober second thought apparently dispersed such foolish notions. Further deliberations must also have convinced the Executive branch of our Federal Government of the futility of attempts to appeal to other courts against Judge Humphrey's decision. Nothing remains but to accept the verdict as good law, and to abide by it.

The people of the United States had been assured that their best interest alone was to be protected by the procedures against the so-called "beef trust." The people have no interest in the punishment of individuals. If there be a wrong system, it must be abolished in legal and legitimate ways. All recent decisions of the Supreme Court furnished more than sufficient proof of the efficiency of existing laws against abuses by corporations, without recurring to questionable methods in the procuring of evidence, or to criminal prosecutions of individuals. The most important interest of the people lies in the preservation of our constitutional laws and of the legal safeguards for individual liberty and property. Let the government proceed in the investigation of corporations and in the wiping out of all abuses. According to the rulings of the Supreme Court the law in existence furnishes ample means of a legitimate character for such final purpose. There is absolutely no reason for our National Government to despair, unless personal disappointments are able to create such despair.

DISEASED MEAT

The long-suffering and ever-credulous reading public is again being regaled with tales of diseased animals slaughtered for food and filthy methods of meat packing. There are evidences that the masses are tiring of this sort of literary diet, and yet there is always a new crop of readers ready to swallow the "yellow" bait and suffer the consequent mental indigestion. There are two cures for such dyspepsia: One is to diet on facts and common sense; the other to go on gorging on the "yellow" newspaper and magazine stuff until it becomes distasteful from over-satiety. The latter is likely to be the way of the majority of readers.

And yet how quickly a little common-sense diet would bring relief. As Mr. Armour very aptly said in a recent discussion of the subject, self-interest and commercial necessity, if nothing more, compel the packer to pursue the most rigorous sanitary measures in the preparation of his products. Men with millions invested in the meat industry cannot afford, in this day of wide advertising and herce competition, to adopt or permit practices which would be subject to the slightest legitimate' criticism from a sanitary or dietary standpoint. The very magnitude of their operations makes the best and most modern methods necessary for economical as well as moral reasons. When the meat or the meat product leaves the packer's hands it has his guarantee of cleanliness, healthfulness and wholesomeness. Most of the "diseased meat" nowadays is found in the ten-cent magazines and the one-cent newspapers.

THE SENSIBLE WAY

The spread of the fad for food reform has been responsible for the introduction in several state legislatures and some city councils of bills intended to prohibit the storage or sale of undrawn poultry and game, and to further restrict and hamper the cold storage of perishable foodstuffs. The usual "scientific" claims have been put forward in support of the measures. As a matter of fact, no adequate tests have ever been made of the effects of storing undrawn poultry, and the federal government has hardly begun its longmooted series of cold storage experiments. These things take time to determine. Yet the hair-trigger faddists would think nothing of ruining an industry or two in order to maintain unproved theories. Moreover, it is just possible that a law which forced the storage and sale of poultry minus the entrails might result in a real instead of an imaginary ptomaine epidemic.

The Massachusetts legislature has disposed of this question in a way that deserves emulation. It has referred the drawn poultry bill to the next session of the state assembly, with the understanding that it is not to be again taken up until a satisfactory amount of experimental data shall have been collected. It will be time enough to decide these questions when actual, legitimate experimentation has developed something to work on. The Massachusetts example is a good one for New York and other state and city legislative bodies to follow. In this case it will be safe to go slow.

STANDING PAT

It is semi-officially announced by the leaders in Congress of the party in power that no revision of the tariff will be approached at this session. Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, evidently wrote with full authority when he made this statement to the representatives from Massachusetts who had received instructions from their State Legislature to urge revision. Mr. Payne's reasoning must be accepted as the reasoning of his party.

It is indeed an extraordinary variety of what might be called reasoning, a reasoning of coincidence. Our Dingley tariff must not be touched because it coincided with a wonderful period of prosperity for the country and because a prior attempt to change our tariff laws coincided with commercial depression. Harvests, according to this reasoning, go with tariffs; so do mining and all other producers of wealth and of prosperity, including foreign wars and crop failures. It is, after all, much better that this Congress refuses to act, and that it has no better reasons. The fall elections will so much more easily dispose of this Congress and with it its "reasoning."

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

A SOAP AND NAPHTHA DISINFECTANT.

An effective disinfectant may be made from chloronaphthalene and soap by the following process. Naphthalene is treated with dry chlorine gas until it has increased 40 to 50 per cent. in weight. The product is liquid, and can be freed from the dissolved hydrochloric acid gas by shaking it up with very dilute alkali. The chlorinated naphthalene is dissolved in oleic acid that has been treated with chlorine, and then with a solution of alkali, the resulting product being clear, soluble in water, and of agreeable smell.

SHEEP DIP TARIFF DECISION.

In the matter of a protest made against an assessment of duties by the collector of customs at the port of San Francisco, the following decision in a "sheep dip" case has been given by the United States General Appraisers. The merchandise involved is known as Little's sheep dip. It was returned by the appraisers as a chemical compound, and duty was assessed thereon at the rate of 25 per cent, ad valorem. It was claimed that the merchandise should have been admitted free as a coal tar preparation. The protesting firm's counsel submitted an analysis of a sample of the sheep dip, showing the composition as follows: Coal tar distillates heavier than water, containing natural tar acids, 65 per cent.; resin distillates and resin, 18 per cent; oleate of potash, 7 per cent.; alkali and water, 10 per cent.

MANGANESE AS A FERTILIZER.

The discovery of the presence of manganese in lacease led to experiments on the employment of salts of this metal for fertilizers. It was found on the small scale that very appreciable results were obtainable with the use of an extremely minute proportion of manganese. This observation was satisfactory from the point of view of expense, but, seeing that most arable lands already contain considerable quantities of manganese, it raised a doubt whether the addition of further small proportions could give any beneficial effect. The results of some experiments were extremely satisfactory, showing in one instance an increase in the total crop of 22.5 per cent. in favor of the plot to which manganese was added. The analysis showed that the grain from the plot which received the manganese, had a higher bushel-weight and contained less moisture and slightly less nitrogen than the grain from other plots.

PASTEURIZATION IN OLEO MAKING.

So much has been said in favor of pasteurizing milk and cream for butter and margarine making and using pure cultures that many have been led to believe it to be the solution of the whole matter. Continuous pasteurizers for pasteurizing the whole milk before separating have been placed upon the market, and have been sold and used to some extent, still it is believed that the results obtained by pasteurization have not, as a rule, justified the expectations based upon the theory of the process and upon the results obtained in other countries. It may be noted in this connection that one of the chief claims of the advocates of pasteurization and users

of pure cultures is the improved general keeping quality of the products, and the retention of flavor. The question as to the advisability of employing these methods under ordinary conditions prevailing in this country is a mooted one, and must be regarded as not fully demonstrated by the careful work done at several experiment stations.

FEED IN PORK PRODUCTION.

One of the earliest subjects for investigation in pork production was the influence of feed on the carcass. Following this line of study experiment station workers have proved pretty accurately that, where a pig is fed a ration that is poor in those constituents whose function is to build up muscular fiber and is rich in carbohydrates, the carcass will probably show a development of fat at the expense of the lean meat, or muscular fiber, and that, where a large proportion of protein is fed and a relatively small amount of carbohydrates, there is a correspondingly smaller development of fat and a larger de velopment of muscular tissue and bone. Out of this came the ideas that instructed farmers to feed for lean, or rather, to strike a mean between rations and feed one that would supply fat, energy and muscle-producing materials in the requisite proportions. The slaughter test early accompanied this branch of investigation, and from a mere estimation of the relative amounts of fat and lean has come to include the weighings of the internal organs and to involve chemical analy----

RECIPE FOR CORNED BEEF.

Although every manufacturer of corned beef employs his own recipe and the method which he thinks, naturally, superior to anybody's, still the very existence of a large variety of methods is evidence enough that a perfect method is still wanting. For the benefit especially of the small manufacturer the following recipe is given, which will result in a choice article when properly followed, and if the usual precautions are observed.

The pieces commonly used for corning are the plate, rump, cross ribs, and brisket, or in other words, the cheaper cuts of beef. The loin, ribs, and other fancy cuts are more often used fresh, and since there is more or less waste of nutrients in corning, this is well. The pieces for corning should be cut into convenient-sized joints, say 5 or 6 inches square. It should be the aim to cut them all about the same thickness, so that they will make an even layer in the barrel. Meat from fat animals makes choicer corned beef than that from poor animals. When the meat is thoroughly cooled it should be corned as soon as possible, as any decay in the meat is likely to spoil the brine during the corning process. Under no circumstances should the meat be brined while frozen.

Weigh out the meat and allow 8 pounds of salt to each 100 pounds; sprinkle a layer of salt one-quarter of an inch in depth over the bottom of the barrel; pack in na closely as possible the cuts of meat, making a layer 5 to 6 inches in thickness; then put on a layer of salt, following that with another layer of meat; repeat until the meat and salt have

all been packed in the barrel, care being used to reserve salt enough for a good layer over the top.

After the package has stood over night add for every 100 pounds of meat 4 pounds of sugar 2 ounces of baking soda, and 4 ounces of saltpeter dissolved in a gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more of water should be sufficient to cover this quantity. In case more or less than 100 pounds of meat is to be corned, make the brine in the proportion given. A loose board cover, weighed down with a heavy stone or piece of iron, should be put on the meat to keep all of it under the brine. In case any should project, rust would start and the brine would spoil in a very short time. It is not necessary to boil the brine except in warm weather.

If the meat has been corned during the winter and must be kept into the summer season, it would be well to watch the brine closely during the spring, as it is more likely to spoil at that time than at any other season. If the brine appears to be ropy or does not drip freely from the finger when immersed and lifted, it should be turned off and new brine added, after carefully washing the meat. The sugar or molasses in the brine has the tendency to ferment, and unless the brine is kept in a cool place, there is sometimes trouble from this source. The meat should be kept in the brine twenty-eight to forty days to secure thorough corning.



GEHRET BROS.

Manufacturers of

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Iron Awnings, Ornamental Signs, Foot Bridges, Wire Window Guards, Etc.

Write for Catalogues and Prices.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SNOWFLAKE COOKING OIL A SUCCESS.

About a year ago the Kentucky Refining Company, Louisville, Ky., began a carefully planned and systematic campaign of education, by mail and through its representatives, among the cooking and baking fraternity of the United States. Its purpose was to introduce to the trade the company's Snowflake White Cooking Oil. Thousands of dollars were spent on sample gallons of Snowflake oil alone. These sample cans have been distributed to hotels, restaurants and bakeries in many cities, entirely free of cost to the users. The Kentucky Refining Company evidently felt so confident of the high quality of its product that it was willing to gamble to a very large extent on the results.

And the results seem to prove that the company was perfectly justified in taking the risk. With few exceptions, all the thousands of people who received a free sample of Snowflake oil came right back with an order for more, and practically all of them are now regular and enthusiastic users of Snowflake. In several of the large cities there were not more than one or two exceptions to the rule. When you stop and think about it, this is a pretty large and important fact, without any "ifs" and "buts" about it. Here is an immense army of cooks and bakers all over the country converted to the use of Snowflake oil simply by a trial. It looks as though there is no room left for any doubt about the positive merits of Snowflake cooking oil.

The unqualified success and popularity achieved by this one product of the Kentucky Refining Company would seem to argue similar excellence in the entire list of its products, which include the following: "Snowflake," a choice summer white oil; "Eclipse," a choice butter oil; "Standard," an extra butter oil; "Delmonico," a choice summer yellow oil; "Apex," a prime summer white oil: "Hulme." a choice winter white oil: "Nonpareil," a choice summer white oil: "White Daisy," a prime summer white oil, and "Excelsior," a summer white soap oil. The Kentucky Refining Company began the manufacture of cottonseed oil over twentyfive years ago. To-day the concern is one of the largest and most important factors in this business in the world.

MEAT MEN'S MODERN METHODS.

The Heller Chemical Company, of Chicago and New York has issued the second edition of its booklet entitled "Meat Men's Modern Methods," which contains descriptive matter concerning the long list of packers' and sausagemakers' chemicals and other preparations used in the trade. The booklet has been revised and brought up to date and contains a lot of valuable information in a nutshell for the packer, the meat curer, sausagemaker, etc. Among the preparations illustrated and described are Iceine; Hamburger lard bleacher; Ceylon cola smoke color; carnaline, red and white Hamburger konservirungs salz; scaldine, bull beef binder, minced garlic, rindo, and a long line of preservatives, disinfectants and makers' materials. Accompanying these descriptions are testimonials from customers who have given them practical tests and long usage. The booklet may be had upon application to the Heller Chemical Company at either the Chicago or New York offices.

SMOKEHOUSE EQUIPMENT CONTRACTS.

Gehret Brothers, the big wire and iron work manufacturers of Bridgeport, Montgomery county, Pa., have lately taken several very extensive contracts for packinghouse equipment. They have been making a specialty of the manufacture of packinghouse appliances and equipment and their work has stood the test so well that the calls on them have been very heavy. Gehret's smokehouse doors have been especially well liked, as have their ham carriages and other provision house equipment.

This firm has taken the contract to equip the new \$25,000 plant of the Arbogast & Bastian Packing Company, Allentown, Pa.,



CHARLES A. GEHRET.

with complete smokehouse equipment, including 39 of the patent Gehret doors, the floors for the smokehouses, ham carriages and half smoke racks. These doors, carriages, etc., were recently illustrated and described in The National Provisioner. Gehret Brothers also have the contract for equipping the new \$40,000 plant of Charles B. Medford at Philadelphia, which will be one of the most complete of its kind in the East.

Charles A. Gehret, the head of the concern, is a pioneer in the designing and manufac-

ture of iron and wire work, and has made a name for himself in a long line of structural and builders' iron work designing, as well as in wire work. His experience runs back for two decades, and one of the elements of his success has been his willingness always to put his experience at the disposal of his customers in the designing and making of special equipment for special needs.

STURTEVANT GAS "BOOSTERS."

The B. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston, Mass., has for some years been installing gas exhausters of a special type designed to serve as "boosters" for locally increasing the pressure of gas to meet specific requirements. This simple and absolutely reliable device may be readily introduced wherever needed, and at an expense which is but a mere fraction of that necessary to secure increased pressure by any other means. The light obtained with any style of burner is perfectly steady, even if connected close to the outlet of the exhauster. In fact, it is impossible to distinguish any difference between a light so connected and one fed from the pipes at regular holder pressure. By means of the booster it is moreover a simple matter to instantly change the pressure through a wide range to meet any possible conditions.

Manifestly, this method of pressure boosting is almost invaluable in localities where low lying districts fail to get sufficient pressure. It will readily overcome the resistance imposed by frost in the pipes. In large buildings or manufacturing plants the pressure may be increased to overcome the effect of small pipes or to supply gas furnaces, brazing tools, laundry mangles and the like. In the laboratory as well as in the shop it simplifies the problem of employing gas as fuel, which is ever widening its field of usefulness.

For permanent work the exhauster may be driven by a belt from a motor or line shaft, but when the pressures required are not too high, direct-connected electric motors may be used to advantage. Further details are given in bulletin No. 126, recently published by the above named company.

INSULATING REFRIGERATOR CARS.

The National Car Lines are building one hundred new refrigerator cars at their own shops. Neponset Insulating Paper and Paroid Sill Covers, made by F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., and Chicago, are being used.

DIXON'S PIPE-JOINT COMPOUND

Makes tight joints but never sets. For screw or flange joints; steam, water, gas or air piping.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., - Jersey City, N. J.

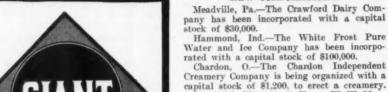
Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms

With Formaldehyde Solution

PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.



capital stock of \$1,200, to erect a creamery.
Waldwick, Wis.—A. A. Urnes, W. W. Mass
and Thomas Duckin have incorporated the
Dornan Cheese Company with \$1,000 capital Kingstree, S. C.—The Kingstree Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, by Lee Roy Lee, F. W.

stock of \$10,000, by Lee Koy Lee, F. W. Fairey and D. C. Scott.
Ellenburgh, N. Y.—The Oxford Creamery
Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000 by W. Gilmore, J.

capital stock of \$2,000 by W. Gilmore, J. Ryan and H. L. Ranson.
Ripon, Wis.—The O. K. Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 by William Witt, O. P. Buckholtz and F. W. C. Hartman.
Colorado City, Col.—The Colorado City Ice, Fuel and Feed Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, by A. Geiger, A. P. Michels and G. F. Geiger.
Westford, Wis.—The County Line Cheese and Butter Company has been incorporated by John J. White, Robert Norton, William Pritchard and William Achtenberg. The capital stock is \$2,000.

ritenary and william Achtenberg. The capital stock is \$2,000.

Fenner, N. Y.—The Chittenango Falls Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$1,500 capital stock to manufacture butter, cheese, etc., by W. F. Lucas, L. M. Woodworth and H. Rathburn.

Adams, N. Y.—The Smithville Dairy Com-pany has been incorporated with \$5,000 cappany has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock, to manufacture cheese, butter, etc. The incorporators are F. R. Babcock, A. A. Robbins and C. C. Tousley.

Harrison, S. D.—The Farmers' Co-operative Company, has been incorporated.

Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2.500 by O. D. Andrews, A. J. Brink, Bernardis Brink, John

drews, A. J. Brink, Bernardis Brink, John Van der Bos and F. Lecoq, Jr.
Pine Bush, N. Y.—The Pine Bush Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$7,500 capital stock, to manufacture dairy products, by A. S. Decker, E. Crawford, L. Crawford of Pine Bush and D. A. Decker of New Brunswick, N. J.

Brunswick, N. J.
Highlandtown, Md.—The Highlandtown Ice
Company has been incorporated with \$25,000
capital by George F. Whiting, Walter H.
Church, Carrie K. Church, William C. Hipple
and William G. Richard, all of Baltimore.
The company will manufacture and sell ice.

ICE NOTES.

Gonzales, Tex.-H. Reuter is enlarging and

making improvements to his ice plant.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Grand Atlantic Hotel is to be fitted up with a new 10-ton ice and cold storage plant.

Newark, N. J.—The plant of the New Jer-

sey Ice Cream Company was destroyed by fire on March 25. The loss is around \$100,000.

Alpena, Mich.-John Beck will install a 40-



GIANT Insulating **PAPERS**

contain no tar, oil or resin and are entirely without taste or odor. In cold storage and refrigeration they have long been the recognized standard for high-class construction.

There's more difference in quality than price between "GIANT" and the ordinary kinds, and that makes much of the difference between profit and loss in running the plant. Send for samples.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

The Standard Paint Co. 100 William St., New York CHICAGO OFFICES: 188-190 Madison Street

SEE PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



ton ice plant in his brewery, to cost \$10,000. He will also expend \$6,000 more for other improvements.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Crystal Plate Ice Manufacturing Company will erect an addi-tion 25 x 142 feet to its plant. The cost will be \$7,500.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—T. M. Sinclair & Company, Ltd., pork and beef packers, are to install a 50-ton plate ice plant, to be in operation by June 15.

Pueblo, Colo.—The Walter Brewing Company has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$300,000, and will erect two large cold storage plants.

Gettysburg, Pa.—The Ice and Cold Storage Company has selected a site for an ice plant. A building 40 x 80 feet will be erected for the manufacture of ice.

the manufacture of ice.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Schlitz Brewing Company has acquired a large tract of ground on Third street, on which the company will erect a large cold storage plant.

Milford, Del.—The Milford ice plant at the P. B. & W. railroad station was totally destroyed by fire on March 26. The loss is estimated at \$11,000, with no insurance.

West Springfield, Mass.—F. L. Worthy will erect a large ice plant with a daily capacity of 100 tons. It is expected that the structure will be finished by early fall.

Detroit, Mich.—W. H. Murphy, of Detroit, Mich., will proceed with the erection of a \$1,000,000 ice plant, with a capacity of 100 tons daily, which is to be completed by early fall.

fall.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Merchants' Refrigerating Company is having erected a one-story ice plant at Warren and Bay streets. The building will be 81 x 179 feet and will cost about \$30,000.

East Cleveland, O.—The Windermere Ice Company will erect a new ice plant on Lockwood street. Four buildings will be erected, to include a tank house, boiler house, engine room and storage house.

to include a tank house, boiler house, engine room and storage house.

Shamokin, Pa.—Local butchers and capitalists are organizing a company for the erection of an ice plant. The proposed capital stock is \$50,000, of which \$21,000 has been already subscribed. H. J. Straub, Wes. Reitz, J. J. Crone, H. J. Crone, all butchers, are interested in the venture. terested in the venture.

GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

SHOPS ARLINGTON, MASS.

GENERAL OFFICE HUDSON, NEW YORK

WOOD'S ICE TOOLS.



SEND FOR CATALOGUES

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

By E. C. Balzhiser.*

The remarkable growth and extent of the ice and refrigerating industries during the past forty years seem to have been little known or understood. No person would even venture to guess the extent or magnitude of the production and consumption of either the pattern or artificial ice of the counterpart the natural or artificial ice of the country nor the value of it, much less the extent of the refrigerating industries of the world or the practi-cal benefits of these agencies in the develop-ment of the natural resources of the North American Continent.

Paper read before the Indiana Ice Manufacturers'

In the work much attention has been given In the work much attention has been given to statistics and comparative results, with the view of determining the probable future of the ice trade in particular. No time or expenses have been spared, the writer firmly believing that the end would justify the means. In the task of accumulating and verifying the essential data required more than one thousand latters were addressed to all rying the essential data required more than one thousand letters were addressed to all parts of the world. The many hundreds of producers and dealers all over the country have earned the everlasting gratitude of the writer by the remarkably frank and liberal manner in which they have divulged the secrets of their business affairs for the benefit of all

Historical and Descriptive.

Although the fundamental principles of ar-tificial refrigeration and the hygienic virtues of ice have been known and utilized upwards of 2,300 years, yet neither obtained commer-cial importance until the beginning of the nineteenth century. The use of ice and re-frigeration first prevailed among the ancient Greeks and very fittingly to that grand old scientist—Aristotle—must be ascribed the scientist—Aristotle—must be ascribed the discovery of the healthful virtues of water purified through the processes of heating, evaporating and cooling. It was Aristotle who advised Alexander, in time of pestilence, to boil and cool in earthen vessels the drinking water for his soldiers in the field. He likewise educated the Athenians to boil their deinking water and expose it in propuls were. drinking water and expose it in porous ves-sels while boiling hot, thereby causing rapid evaporation and the formation of ice in cer-tain seasons of the year. Thus did Aristotle anticipate the uses of distilled water and the ice machine of the nineteenth century by

2,300 years.

Producing cold by artificial means was also early practiced by the Egyptians, Chinese and natives of India, all of whom understood the processes of producing ice by so-called "artificial means." Medieval history would

"artificial means." Medieval history would indicate that the custom of icing wines and drinks and the use of underground cellars for the preservation of perishable supplies spread westward from Greece and Egypt to Italy about the fifteenth century and to France and other parts of Western Europe late in the sixteenth century.

The idea of building underground cellars of solid masonry, and filling them with crushed ice and snow, became general in France during the seventeenth century. While this custom was generally considered luxurious, yet toward the close of the seventeenth century there were many in France who made a business of storing and selling ice in small quantities. It was there where originated the idea of selling ice by measure instead of by weight, due to the custom of crushing all ice when stored. when stored.

These customs also prevailed among the earliest ice dealers in the eastern part of the United States, and we find that the first the United States, and we find that the first ice sold to the trade in Boston, New York and Philadelphia was delivered by measure and the common form of signs used on vehicles in delivering ice read: "Ice for sale, 15c. per bushel," no attempt having been made at that early date to harvest and store ice in full cakes. The idea of storing ice in solid blocks into houses built of lumber and preserving it with sawdust was a "Yankee trick" pure and simple, perpetrated late in the nineteenth century. Strange as it would seem,



Great Britain has never taken kindly to the use of ice, therefore shares but little in the evolution of these industries

The Export Trade.

In February, 1805, began the commercial career of the ice trade in the United States. The pioneer ice dealer and exporter seems to have been Mr. Frederic Tudor, of Boston, who in 1805 shipped a cargo of 130 tons of ice to the West Indies. The venture was disastrous financially; however, the cargo arrived at its destination in excellent condition. Two years later Mr. Tudor shipped a cargo of 240 tons to Havana, but this venture was likewise unprofitable. About 1812 he was granted by Great Britain a monopoly of the ice trade with her colonies in the West Indies and in 1815 and 1816 he received the same concessions from Spain. From 1817 to 1820 he exsions from Spain. From 1817 to 1820 he ex-tended the trade to Charleston, S. C.; Savan-nah, Ga., and New Orleans. This sturdy old pioneer probably never guessed the extent of the mischief he had conferred upon pos-

terity.

The growth of the export ice trade between 1850 and 1900 is shown in the following figures, taken from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. It appears that the export trade increased steadily until 1870, having increased from \$107,000 in 1850 to 65,802 tons valued at \$267,000 in 1870; then steadily decreased to 13,720 tons in 1900. In 1833 American ice was exported into Calcutta and sold at 3 cents per pound. In 1880 Norwegian ice was cents per pound. In 1880 Norwegian ice was cents per pound. In 1880 Norwegian ice was imported into the United States and sold at imported into the United States and sold at a profit, and in 1880 Maine ice was shipped into Cincinnati by the A. & H. Knorr Ice Company and sold at \$20 per ton. As late as 1905 natural ice was shipped from Hillsdale, Mich., to Atlanta and Macon, Ga., by the Wagner Lake Ice Company, of Sandusky.

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANHYDROUS

STRICTLY PURE AND DRY For Refrigerating and Ice Making



as the Standard. Pamphlet free in



Shipments immediate

OUR AMMONIA MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED PROM THE POLLOWING:

New York, 100 William St., Rosssler & Hass-lacher Chemical Oo, Newark, 76 Chestaut St., F. W. Munn, Boston, 45 Kilby St., Chas. P. Duffee. Providence, 52 S. Water St., Rhode Island Warehouse Co. Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co. Pittaburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Pean sylvania Transfer Co., Ltd. Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Bullding, Cleve-land Storage Co. Cincinnati, 220 West Third St., McHugh's Express.

Express.
Indianapolis, 712 S. Delaware St., Central
Transfer & Storage Co.
Louisville, 7th and Magnolia Sts., Louisville
Public Warehouse Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
544 North Water St., Waken & McLaughlia,

Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central

Milwaukee, 136 West Water Day Warehouse.
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimers Chrome Works.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Little-Seld, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughten and Montgomery Sts.,
Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.

fer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St.
Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Fislay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter B. McQuie

SHEET CORK INSULATION

-FOR-

CHILLING and COLD STORAGE ROOMS

SEND FOR SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, ETC.

The Nonpareil Cork Works, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Use of Ice.

The use of ice for the preservation of per-ishable goods began in New York and Boston about the time of the advent of the export trade, in 1805, and in 1825 ice was being used trade, in 1805, and in 1825 ice was being used in all the principal Eastern cities, especially along the Atlantic coast. The growth of the industry, however, was quite slow until 1860 and received its greatest impetus during the Civil War, the commissary departments of the contending forces finding it almost impossible to provision their great armies in the field because of the climatic conditions, the advisaries have accounted the conditions. due chiefly to the extremely low altitudes. Here it might be well to remark that the wonderful development of the ice and refrigerating industries of the North American Continent have been more directly attributable to the extremely low elevations than any other cause, hence, owing to the exceedingly low altitudes, ranging from 300 to 1,500 feet above sea level, and the consequent dense humidity in the atmosphere so destructive to all kinds of perishable goods, the use of ice and refrigerating agencies are indispensable.

(To be continued.)

THE PACKERS AND THE PEOPLE.

(Continued from page 15.)

Interstate Commerce May 15, 1905, by Mr. George B. Robbins, president of the Armour Car Lines, as follows:

"In 1901 or 1902 the Michigan road changed pers of Michigan peaches, and under the rail-road rule or classification then in effect, the railroad paid us for, or absorbed, the cost of ice both at loading stations and en route, and our rates were based on these conditions. cannot recall a similar rule having ever been in effect elsewhere

In 1901 or 1902 the Michigan roads changed this rule and discontinued furnishing the ice free, and we advanced our charges to cover the additional cost of ice to us.

We had nothing whatever to do with this change in rule, and our profit was not in-creased by the increased charge for the refrigeration over the previous abnormally low one. The matter is one entirely between the road the shippers, and is not chargeable to the car lines in any way."

Rates Are Lower Than Ever Before.

By cunningly exploiting the rate-advance, which was due entirely to the railroads' discontinuance of free ice, as I have shown, the

> Use it on your steam engine



THE POWELL "TROJAN" SIGHT FEED LUBRICATOR

Double Connection

The construction of the TROJAN" Lubricator is a radical departure from all other makes of sight feed dex and sight feed arms are cast in one piece with the body, making a very rigid and strong arrangement.

The William Powell Co. 2525 Spring Grove Avenue CINCINNATI, OHIO

car lines' critics seek to smother this further fact: Michigan peach growers have prospered under the good service furnished by the exclusive contract and full refrigeration tariff as they never prospered before; they have said so; and, as we have seen from Receiver Harmon's inquiry, the peach growers along the Pere Marquette beartily favor a continuance of the service.

It is pertinent to the rate question to reiterate this statement. In practically every section where Armour cars operate under exclusive contracts refrigeration rates are lower than they were before such contracts were made. and as fast as economies can be effected in organization and management and as business increases, rates are further reduced. This policy has been consistently pursued and will continue to be.

This is the way in which, from start to finish, the magazine agitators have made their case by unsupported personal statementscunningly selected half-truths and imaginings dressed up to look like facts, and all trimmed to fit preconceived theory. It is clearly impossible, for reasons of space, to consider all their charges. It is worth while, however, to touch briefly upon a few other facts that have been persistently-and adroitly-garbled by these writers

Throughout the studied efforts to "make a case" against the private car lines, facts have been juggled or wantonly suppressed to give these impressions: That the only expense attached to refrigeration service is the cost of ice; that the car lines secure exclusive contracts with railroads by some secret, underhand method, or by coercing weak railroads, and then arbitrarily "charge what they like:" that the largest, best-equipped and best-operated railways furnish refrigeration service "of the highest character" at lower rates than the car lines do; that the refrigeration service charge is "extortion," as applied to the fruit and vegetable grower, and a "burden" upon the "perishable food supply of the nation." Let us deal specifically with these misrepresentations.

Car Line Refrigeration a Specialty.

Private car line refrigeration service. I repeat, is not an ice business; it is a highly specialized service-a typical product of this specializing age. In the professions—law, medicine, engineering-the specialist commands the highest price for his work. That business house-in manufacturing or in merchandizing -is most successful whose department heads Why have best learned how to specialize. apply a different standard to refrigeration service? There was a time in the railroad business when passengers and freight were carried in the same train. The freight train of to-day is better, faster and safer than the mixed passenger and freight train of former days; the "regular" train is still better; the "limited" is better yet, and a ride on it costs more. Specializing-nothing but specializing in carbuilding, engine-building, track-building and operation-has produced the Chicago-to-New York eighteen-hour train.

There is as much difference between good refrigerator cars and bad refrigerator cars, between good refrigeration service and poor refrigeration service, as there is between the good and the poor in any kind of business. As in other lines of business, too, a good refrigeration service costs more than poor service much more-and is worth more-worth much more—than the extra cost. It is, therefore, misleading, not to say dishonest, to assume that all refrigerator cars and all kinds of refrigeration service are alike, to compare rates on that basis and to call the higher rate "extortionate" without taking into account the service value given for that rate. As well say that every suit of clothes is equally good and all suits ought to be sold at the same price. Let me recapitulate, briefly, the main points of the service:

Refrigeration service of the first classkind private car lines furnish-must be thoroughly organized and manned by specialists. and must be comprehensive in its field of oneration, equipped to give the shipper service in and to any part of the country. Its cars must be specially designed for carrying highly perishable berries and fruit: it must keep those cars in the best possible condition, and permit them to be used but rarely and discreetly for carrying anything but fruit, berries or vegetables. It must maintain, the year round, an expert and expensive force of men to prepare, in detail and long in advance, for the car supply, ice supply, in most districts bracing and stripping lumber, labor, etc., to meet the varying demand of each season in each district where it operates.

It must carry a still larger force to manage and supervise loading and icing stations during the shipping season, men who receive traveling expenses as well as salary, and who are idle at the expense of the car lines practically three months in the year. It must maintain throughout the country icing stations, icing inspectors, and men to handle the ice for prompt re-icing of cars and whole trains in transit. It must maintain car building and car repair shops near all the large fruit districts, and often gangs of repairers in the field, for hardly a car makes a trip without needing some repairs. The employees in the field are, in most cases, practical fruit men as well as refrigeration men, who can show the inexperienced grower how to handle his crop.

What the Car Line Risks.

And, finally-but by no means least-the car line must assume the risk. It must buy and store great quantities of ice and organize its force of employees before the first fruit tree blossoms. It may make all the extensive preparations for a record crop that turns out a total failure and converts preparations into dead loss. On the other hand, it may prepare. on the best estimates obtainable, for an average crop and be called upon to handle a phenomenal one; and if it falls short of enough cars, ice or men to handle an unexpectedly heavy or fast-ripening crop, it must stand the consequences.

At this writing we are put to extreme measures, because of the open winter, to secure an ice supply for next season. At one northern point alone we are spending \$100,000 for an ice machine to meet the emergency. Again, we are buying machine ice where we should have natural ice, and shipping it from remote points. All this heavy expense involves no advance of refrigeration rates. The burden falls on the car lines, not on the growers. (To be concluded next week.)

Watch page 48 for business chances.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tos., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Resumption of Strong Markets—General Conditions Favorable—Slightly Erratic Tendencies Expected, but the Entire Position Favorable to Selling Interests—Stocks Slowly Increase—Deficient Packing—Full, General Consumption—Moderate Hog Receipts.

ate Hog Receipts.

Slightly slacker and easier hog products markets prevailed for a couple of days following our previous reviews, chiefly as influenced by taking in the detained hog supplies from before bad weather conditions. They were followed by firmer conditions and a moderate advance in prices. But there has been much less excitement and buoyancy to conditions this week than those of the previous week, and at this writing there is a moderate reaction to lower prices.

The fact that there was the light letting

The fact that there was the light letting up, temporarily, of the bullish movements was not at all disconcerting to the late general trade opinion of confident underlying conditions after a few days interval of weakness.

The market is seemingly secure, and from its statistical features, and the cost of the products from the market prices of the hogs and the large consumption everywhere. But it is to be expected for the near future that there will be temporary reactions to moderately lower prices.

There are some speculative features, however, to the situation, particularly in some trade feeling that the May option will be cornered, and, indeed, that it would be easy to rattle "shorts" on that month if the "short" interest is large enough to warrant a movement that way.

A movement that way.

Aside from consideration of possible developments from the standpoint of speculation it must be considered that the markets are in good shape from a deficient packing and the liberal rate of absorption of supplies by Europe and this country, and that how-

ever prices may vary a little to an easier basis as the hog supplies at the packing points may upon some one day justify a little pressure against the products markets, yet that, on the whole, a more substantial advance in prices, for the long run, is altogether likely, and as it could be based upon the merits of the market from supply and demands.

demands.

The "shorts" had something to do with any turn of the market in firmness that it had shown, and as well some outside buying influenced it, while the scalpers were, at times, buying lard and making a somewhat nervous situation.

But the strength lets up a little, as it did temporarily in Wednesday's trading, when there were very fair receipts of hogs at the packing points of detained supplies, and notwithstanding they were of less volume than it was estimated twenty-four hours before they would be.

But the broad view of the market is that the hogs are not liberally back in the country for marketing for several weeks more, and that, meanwhile, the products supplies, as freely wanted for consumption, could be handled for situations more in favor of sell-

Indeed, that if there is less interest in hog prices, and that naturally as there are not large supplies of the swine to be had, the packers would be forced to rely upon better products prices.

products prices.

There is a good deal of meats and lard steadily going to Europe on consignments and moderate new demands thence. That Europe responds in any degree to the late advanced prices in this country shows the good rate of consumption there.

Indeed, it has been a trade surprise that

Indeed, it has been a trade surprise that Continental sources have bought at all here recently, in consideration of the large volume of products supply they took ahead of needs for prompt distribution in the early winter months.

But there is emphasized the strength by the general European supply of livestock, and the trade conditions there as favoring a liberal consumption of all food products.

It had not needed more than the late ordi-

It had not needed more than the late ordinary demand from Europe, and that degree of demand only we had looked for up to the summer months, in conjunction with the good, full home consumption, to keep the stocks of the products in this country down to good controllable volume for strong prices, especially as it has been recognized that the packing would be little larger than in most seasons up to the summer months, while that the consumption for the season up to that time would be materially greater than ever before.

It has not been so much a question, in Europe particularly, as to the prices of the products, of course within a reasonable limit, as the actual needs of supplies, and it looks as if this sentiment would not be abated until there are all around larger live stock supplies.

supplies.

Hopes are held for a run of materially greater hog supplies as the summer months are approached, but hardly before that time, and in this country.

are approached, but hardly before that time, and in this country.

It may be said that the home distributions of meats are now fairly liberal, but they will become much larger when the usual demands from the South set in, and these demands are especially brisk, beginning with May. The pure lard is less freely taken by the home consumers, but is being close to the production shipped to the other side in conjunction, of course, with such home demands as come along.

The compound lard is attracting much more attention of the home consumers, and is, in-

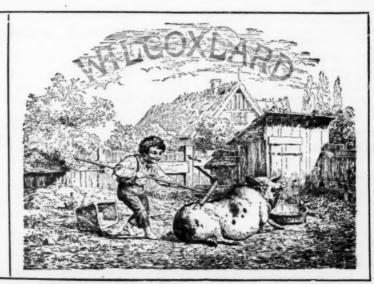
THE W. J. WILCOX

NEW YORK

OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE REFINED LARD



deed, in quite active demand. And, although the compound lard has been further advanced in price to 6%c. for car lots, yet the product is now nearly 2%c. per pound cheaper than pure lard, and on account of which the buyers of the compounds are not discouraged.

The increased cost of cottonseed oil and oleo stearine has necessitated the higher price for the compound lard, back of which, of course, has been the higher lard market.

The oleo stearine has gone up fully %c. per pound, and has been actively wanted by the compound makers, with the buying at 8%c. in New York and at 8%c. in Chicago, the latter price is an asking basis.

the latter price is an asking basis.

Cottone of oil has gone up fully 2c. per gallon within a souple of weeks, and as based upon its statistical position, and the good, full home consumption of it, with especially large buying of the crude oil, in part by the compound makers, but, as well, by the refiners generally. The cotton oil market has been carried, temporarily at least, above foreign market limits, and it depends, just now, upon the anticipated needs of it for the season, and the already large consumption that has taken place for the season and the modified production against that of the previous year.

Chicago pork: Estimated, 6,000 bbls. old pork (11,281 bls. March 1); 13,000 bbls. new pork (13,199 bbls. March 1); 48,000 tcs. contract lard (43,870 tcs. March 1); 7,450,000 lbs. ribs (7,901,000 lbs. March 1).

Of lard, the shipments to the United Kingdom last week were 5,311,869 lbs., and to the Continent, 9,904,102 lbs., against 6,681,058 lbs. and 9,889,498 lbs., respectively, corresponding time in the previous year.

The total last shipments last week were 17,124,181 lbs., and for the same week in the previous year 18,112,692 lbs.

From November 1 the shipments of lard have been 339,112,807 lbs., against 262,884,-204 lbs. same time in previous year, or an increase this year of 76,428,603 lbs. The United Kingdom has taken since November 1 131,528,967 lbs., and the Continent 174,062,549 lbs., against 113,323,263 lbs. and 122,808,053 lbs., previous year.

The shipments of meats have been, last week, 12.974.807 lbs., against 10.738,567 lbs. corresponding week in previous year, and from November 1, 287,310,500 lbs., against 256.532.757 lbs. receives year.

256,532,757 lbs. previous year.

The meat shipments have included, for last week, 9,971,175 lbs. to the United Kingdom, and 2,593,272 lbs. to the Continent, against 9,331,810 lbs., and 995,266 lbs., respectively, corresponding week last year, and from November 1, 224,437,403 lbs. to the United Kingdom and 53,728,475 lbs. to the Continent, as against, respectively, 219,953,751 lbs. and 27,485,290 lbs. leat.

dom and 53,728,475 lbs. to the Continent, as against, respectively, 219,953,751 lbs. and 27,425,330 lbs. last year.

In New York there are decidedly higher prices for pork, with fairly active demands. Sales are 450 bbls. mess at \$17@17.50; 300 bbls. short clear at \$16@17.50; 150 bbls. familiar.

ily at \$18.

Western steam lard has been sold at \$865.

City steam lard is quoted at \$8.25. Compound lard has been advanced to 6%c. for car lots, with a marked increase of demand. In city meats there is moderately active trading and strong prices. Pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 9½@9½c.; 14 lbs. average,

Holzman Brothers

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401 Broadway, New York

Offer exceptional financial facilities to Manufacturers, Importers and Exporters to increase the volume of their business on the security of their accounts receivable.

Arrange to establish and maintain the credit of Selling Agents.

Act as custodians and guaranters for foreign and domestic shippers.

Accounts receivable guaranteed and financed

at 9@9¼c.; 10 lbs. average, at 9½@9¾c. Pickled shoulders at 7½c. Pickled hams at 10½@11½c.

BEEF.—There is a moderate degree of animation only to trading, but firmness on account of the recent advanced prices for hog products. City extra India, tcs., \$18@18.50; barreled mess, \$8.50@9; packet, \$10@10.50; family, \$12@12.50.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA PROSPERITY.

The board of directors of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has declared the regular dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable April 16. With this announcement it is stated that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, despite great competition in the fertilizer business in the South, is now doing 15 per cent. more business than ever before in its history. At the end of the fiscal year, June 15, the total will amount to more than 10 per cent. in any previous year.

At the present time the company is making shipments at the rate of 1,200 carloads daily, and if it were not for the difficulty in getting cars the company would average shipments of 1,400 carloads daily. This large amount of business and increased earnings are responsible for the large advance in Virginia-Carolina stock.

On a basis of 10 per cent. increase over its best year, the Virginia-Carolina should earn this year \$3,825,000, according to a correspondent who has been doing a little figuring. Allowing \$600,000 for interest on trust bonds and for miscellaneous charges, there remains \$3,229,000 for dividends. The 8 per cent. preferred stock dividends calls for \$1,440,000, leaving for the common stock dividends \$1,789,523. This means 6.39 per cent. dividend on common stock, the first to be declared for two years. If a dividend over 6 per cent. is declared it is predicted that Virginia-Carolina stock will go still higher.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended March 24, 1906, with comparative tables:

PORK. BARRELS.

Week March 24, 1906.	Week March 25, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1905, to March 24, 1906.
1,041	1,408	21,217
930	75	16,512
231	774	9,743
1,250	1,017	35,244
738	513	13,464
37	19	843
4,227	3,802	97,023
ND OTHER	MEATS,	POUNDS.
	March 24, 1906. 1,041 930 231 1,250 738 37	March 24, March 25, 1906. 1908. 1,041 1,408 930 78 231 774 1,250 1,017 738 513 37 19

United Kingdom. 9,971,175 9,331,810 224, 437,405 Continent 2,593,272 95,206 53,728,475 South and Cen, Am. 29,875 54,175 1,228,786 West Indies. 345,270 166,600 6,637,596 Br. No. Am. Col. 104,700 Other countries. 35,275 190,725 1,173,530

Totals 12,974,867 10,738,576 287,310,500 LARD, POUNDS.

5,311,869	6,681,058	131,528,967
9,904,102	9,889,498	174,062,549
603,800	688,361	10.314.626
1,248,155	801,355	21,932,983
715	49,300	321.832
55,540	3,120	951,850
	9,904,102 603,800 1,248,155 715	9,904,102 9,889,498 603,800 688,361 1,248,155 801,355 715 49,300

Totals 17,124,181 18,112,692 339,112,807 RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From-			
New York	3.278	4,798,050	5,316,560
Boston	243	3,902,025	2,167,490
Portland, Me		824,450	513,800
Philadelphia	610	230,822	1,914,078
Mobile		150,200	173,600
Baltimore		1.454.525	3,624,082
New Orleans	96	11,500	1,280,500
Galveston		57,820	1.368,455
St. John, N. B		1,545,475	765,616
Totals	4.00=	10.051.000	
Totals	4,227	12,974,867	17,124,181

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1, 1905, to Nov. 1, 1904, to

	Mar. 24, 1300.	Mar. 20, 1900	increase.
Pork, pounds			3,915,600
Meats, pounds			30,777,763
Lard, pounds	339,112,807	262,684,204	16,428,603

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton,	Hamburg. Per 100.
Canned meats	10/	15/	22c.
Oil cake	7%c.	7/6	14c.
Bacon	10/	15/	22c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	22c.
Cheese	20/	25/	236
Butter	25/	30/	2M
Tallow	10/	15/	22c.
Pork. per barrel	1/6	2/6	22c.
Beef, per tierce		3/	22c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, March 24, 1906, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

		Oll-				Bee	f.		I.	ard.
Steamer.	Destination.	Cake. Cl	neese. B	acon. 1	Butter.	Tes. &	Bbls.	Pork.		& Pkgs.
Lucania,	Liverpool			1362		27		84	35	995
1 Majestic	e, Liverpool		2352	1449	300	145		325	523	2521
2 Armenia	an, Liverpool			515	158			35	586	1190
*St. Paul	, Southampton		400	1000	1000				100	2698
"Mesaba,	London		81	205	2000	75				4465
Martello,	Hull		721	684				15	330	3534
Jersey C	ity, Bristol			15		100	60			1025
Titian, M	fanchester			156					700	5294
Ghazee, 2	Newcastle		2544	75		140		235		2206
Ghazee.	Leith								192	475
*Columbi	a, Glasgow		1370	1186		249	58		362	
Gneisenau	ı, Bremen						400		25	850
3 Patricia	, Hamburg	2240		50	20	25	150	75	683	7730
Bluecher.	Hamburg			222			125	30	735	
5 Sloterdy	k, Rotterdam	12000		325			60		931	5400
Kroonlan	d, Antwerp	6623		415			00	120	130	6239
Rhynland	, Antwerp	3482	****						130	2960
St. Cuthb	ert, Antwerp	9604	****	570	****	****		****	000	7000
	Baltie		****	60			165		280	5300
	albert, Mediterranean.			00				23	111	390
	Mediterranean			100	****	****			80	100
	pagne, Havre				****	* * * *		60	0.0.0	50
	ohenberg, Mediterranea									550
	erica, Mediterranean				****		****	****		300
				****	****		****		20	500
Wearmou	th, South Africa		****	****						743
Total		37902	7468	8389	3478	761	1018	1002	5823	55515
Last wee			3454	7176	3837	825	1228	604	4968	36582
Same tin	ne in 1905		9254	8524	2735	815	355	676	6568	38337
	year's tallow 701 tiero							010		30331

Last year's tallow, 701 tierces. 1—350 tierces tallow. 2—475 tierces tallow. 3—373 tierces tallow. 4—100 tierces and 110 barrels tallow. 5—75 tierces tallow. *Cargoes estimated by steamship companies.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.-There are strong market con-

TALLOW.—There are strong market conditions everywhere, yet an advance in prices is hardly quotable on such sales as take place, but only that it is more difficult to buy, in the respect that there is greater unwillingness to sell except at improved prices.

There is little doubt but that if soapmakers had material competition in demands for the supplies, that the market prices would be about 1/4c. better than those that prevailed on sales a fortnight since, but that, as it is, the soapmakers secure their supplies as it is, the soapmakers secure their supplies at practically old figures, except that here and there on desirable lots they are compelled to pay 1-16@1/sc. more money than before latterly.

fore latterly.

The selling interests recognize the positions of all other fats as having made, latterly, a sharp advance in their prices, that cottonseed oil has gone up in a substantial degree, as well as lard; and, indeed, that the other beef fat, the oleo stearine, is at fully %@lc. per pound higher trading basis within a week; moreover, that there is an increased consumption of all fats by the compound makers, who are having a much larger sale for compound lard; and yet that tallow is held from pound lard; and yet that tallow is held from an advance because of the fact that the soapmakers practically furnish all of the demands for it, except as the compound makers are more freely buying the edible tallow at a

it would only need one or two bids from the export interest, and they would prove an alarm at once, we think, for stimulated tallow market conditions. But that it would be probable that the tallow market would do better finally, even without an export de-mand, as in sympathy with the other fat markets, as well as from its general statisti-

cal position. It is true It is true that the exporters claim that notwithstanding the late advanced prices in the European markets for the tallow, that the selling basis there does not, as yet, permit foreign demands to this country for supplies. But with the statistical outlook on the other side under the good rate of consump-tion there, export interest may eventuate,

NATIONAL EXPORT & COMMISSION CO.

80 Broad Street

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Manufacturers of High Grade

Acidless Tallow Oil TALLOW STEARINE

particularly in consideration of the 6d. advance again this week in England.

vance again this week in England.

The probable sensitiveness to the market for almost any time in the near future is based not only upon the indicated features, but upon the fact that, even now, the demands from the soapmakers alone united to the moderate interest from the compound makers, about absorb the tallow productions; therefore, that if there was any increase of demand, which, according to our opinion, looks probable, and as the opinion is based from the outlined features, the market would be through maturally more in the sallor's be thrown, naturally, more in the seller's

It would follow that the make of edible tallow would be more moderate on the lard conditions and their effect in starting upward the prices of oleo stearine, although that the oleo oil is hardly improved in demand, and that the compound makers would put more demand on the other prime grades of the tallow, by which their prices should be bene-fitted because of the firmer situation for the

The other grades of the tallow, outside of sympathetic action, should have export or other interest beyond the current soapmakers' demands for them

ers' demands for them.

The New York City hogshead tallow is held up to 5½c. It is possible that 5½c. would buy it, but the open market bidding is 5c., as the basis of the latest previous sale. The weekly contract deliveries will be made on the basis of the last sale, or at 5c.

The New York City, in tierces, is quoted at about 5%c.

at about 5%c.

Edible tallow is at 5%c. for city made, and it has sold for 175 tes. at that, after it had before sold, as noted last week at 5%c. It is probable that some of the out-of-town made

that would otherwise come here. The prices made are somewhat better than those had in the previous week, although the soapmakers bear down hard on any asking prices. The sales are 365,000 lbs., in lots, at 5½@5%c. for good to prime and at 5½@5%c. for ket-

tle.

The Western markets all report increased sale for supplies and no burdensome holdings,

JOB ELBERT & OO., Inc. 68 Broad Street, COTTON OIL

Oleo Stearine

while that they are getting a decidedly firm line of prices.

The London sale on Wednesday was 6d.

higher, with 700 casks offered and 400 casks

old.

OLEO STEARINE.—On the closing day of the previous week the New York market jumped up ½c, and sales were then made at 8c. At the West there was then an advance, also, of ½c, with Chicago getting 8½c. and the Missouri River points 8c. Early in this week (Tuesday), New York went up another ½c, and made 8½c, and Chicago was very strong and asked more money. Afterwards Chicago advanced to 8¾c. asked, and the Missouri River points to 8%c. asked, while New York quoted 8½c. There has been a good deal of demand from the compound makers for supplies, who have found a brisker business in compound lard through the sensitive conditions of the lard market. Besides, there has been a general appre-

Besides, there has been a general appre-hension of all fat markets as in good shape from statistical conditions and the full rate

The business for the week has brought the stocks in pressers' hands down to a very moderate volume, and they are in confident position as to holdings.

position as to holdings.

Sales for the week in New York, 300,000
hs. at 8c., 150,000 hs. at 8½c., and 30,000 hs.
in Philadelphia at 8c., and at the West about
500,000 hs. have been sold at 8@8½c. A
sale was at length made of 150,000 pounds in
New York at 8½c., but the close showed sellers at 8½c., and bids reduced; and at the
close Chicago, which had been, and is holding
at 8¾c., did not get bids over 8%c.

LARD STEAKINE.—The cost has been advanced with lard, but the refined lard people's wants are moderate, as the trading in the lard is not active. About 91/2c. quoted.

GREASE.—Receipts from the West are moderate, as there is a larger consumption at the Western markets. As demands are inat the Western markets. As demands are increasing here from the soapmakers and exporters the market prices are in stronger position. Yellow at 4@4½c.; for good, and choice at 4%@4½c.; brown at 3½@4c.; bone at 3½@4½c.; house at 4½@4%c.; choice white at 5¾@6c.; "B" white at 5@

5¼c. GREASE GREASE STEARINE.—Very moderate supplies, although not much call for them, are held for stronger prices. Yellow at 4%@5c.;

white at 5½c. OLEO OIL.—The Rotterdam market does not have material increase of trading. Rotterdam at 57 florins; New York at 10c. for extra, and 7@74c. for low grades.

NEATSFOOT OIL.-There are fairly active distributions of supplies to consumers, and at generally steady prices. Quotations: 20 test at 88@90c.; 40 test at 60c.; 30 test at 80c.; prime at 50c.; dark at 40c.

LARD OIL .- There are livelier demands

Tallow, Grease, Stearine Cocoanut Oil, Palm Oil Olive Oil Foots

All Soap Materials

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO. 383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

for small lots, with a generally firm look to the market. Prime quoted at 68@70c.

COCOANUT OIL .- Consumption is of a full, liberal order, and the foreign advices are, as well, favorable to the strong market existing. Cochin at 7% c. for prompt; March to May shipments at 7% c.; Ceylon at 6%@ 6%c. for prompt, and March and April ship ments at 61/4c.

PALM OIL -- Prices are well supported, on moderate stocks and steady, small demands. Red at 5% @5%c.; Lagos at 6% @6½c.

COTTON SEED STEARINE .- Production is being steadily closed; sold up at irregular prices as to quality.

CORN OIL is offered easier; quoted at \$4.45 for car lots.

THE CANNER'S ANNUAL NUMBER.

As is customary at convention time, the Canner & Dried Fruit Packer, of Chicago, the organ of the vegetable and fruit packing trade, has issued a handsome and exceedingly artistic and complete special number containing the report of the 1906 convention.

----OUR MEAT AND LIVESTOCK RIVALS.

(Continued from page 19.) of the accompanying table for 1900 are taken from this statement, so far as it covers the same ground. For the earlier year, and also for some minor articles during the later year, the figures given are the totals of the amounts returned as exported to outside countries from the several states, excluding

goods not the product of Australia, as far as possible:

ne persone	189	15
	Quantity	Value
Cattle, head	5,166	\$105,861
Sheep, head	8,189	20,746
Swine, head	149	706
Frozen beef and veal, lbs	68,821,589	3,136,231
Preserved meat, lbs	46,232,376	3.208,250
Potted meat and meat extract		163,291
Other meat	1.877,298	92,440
Frozen mutton and lamb, lbs	65,546,760	2,064,793
Other mutton and lamb, lbs	93,124	4,380
Hams and bacon, 1bs	184,719	25,929
Pork, lbs,	416,095	19,616
Tallow, lbs	181,271,328	7.831,975
Lard, lbs	268,584	20.181
Grease and soap stock, lbs	1.288,336	49,390
Hair, lbs	322.874	71.820
Bones, horns and hoofs		210,943
Rabbits, etc		225,007
Poultry, game, etc		23,817
Total livestock		127,313
Total packinghouse products,	*****	16,899,239
Grand total	*****	17.275,376

Flocks and Herds.

The number of sheep and cattle slaughtered in the Commonwealth of Australia from 1896 to 1903, as far as the data are available, are as follows: Sheep.

1,111,726 1897..... 10,739,671 1.157.719 1898..... 9,818,940 1.994 398 1899..... 8,944,576 1,322,876 1900. 8,128,451 1.202.076 1901..... 8,073,496 1.012.522 1902 8,833,944 942.021 6,947,988 835,492

South Australia furnishes no returns, and only partial returns are furnished for Tasmania. If these omissions were supplied, the totals would be increased by less than 10 per cent. For 1899 returns of sheep are lacking for Western Australia. The number slaughtered there was probably something above 400,000, and this number should be added to that given above

The number of cattle and sheep in the six States which form the Commonwealth of Australia at the ten-year intervals since 1861 are as follows:

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IN UNITED STATES

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"PROGRESS" Extra Butter Oil.

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"PROGRESS" Choice Cooking Oil.

"ACIDITY" White. Prime Summer Yellow. Summer

White Scap Oil. Made Only by

UISVILLE COTTON OIL CO., LOUISVILLE. KENTUCKY

CODES USED: Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C. 4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.

"COTTONOIL," Louisville

		Cattle.	Sheep.
1861		3,846,554	
1871		4,277,228	40,072,955
1881		8,010,991	65,078,341
1891		11,029,499	106,421,168
1901		8,465,649	72,125,725
1903		7,104,695	55,371,220
196	00		19:14
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
6,482 21.716	\$270,032 98,446	770 7,743	\$34,625 54,505
280 96,216,064 36,486,578	1.129 5,529,400 2,960,676	37,000,945 15,702,031	
1.685,240	385,456 87,193	912,293	1,214,133 72,014 47,298
66,846,864 4,132	3,249,574 204	47,863,532	3,199,047
10 A 10 M	200		*****

21,716	98,446	7,743	54,50
280	1.129	*****	
96,216,064	5,529,400	37,090,945	2,153,120
36,486,578	2.960,676	15,702,031	1,214,13
	385,456		72.01
1.685,240	87,193	912,293	47.29
66,846,864	3,249,574	47.863,532	3,199,04
4,132	204	*******	
712,911	98,347	369,083	58,72
44,400	3,791	420.783	38,32
79, 106, 160	4,020,780	57,489,376	2,677,41
152,001	12,505	862,828	66,90
231.056	9,173	170,240	5,40
509.337	104,747	345,820	89,66
******	217.318	0.00,020	127,62
*****	868,150		1,072.14
******	104,435	*****	64.65
******	104,400	*****	09.00
******	360,607	*****	* 89,13
******	16,679,227	******	9,749,66
******	10.010.001		0,140.00
	18.012.419		10.975.59

The number of cattle fell off nearly onefourth between 1891 and 1903, and the number of sheep almost one-half. The number of horses, of which there were 1,625,000 in 1891, decreased about 78,000, or 5 per cent. Counting horses, cattle and sheep together, and reckoning each horse and each head of cattle as equivalent to 10 sheep, the whole stock of animals pastured in 1903 would be equal to about 142,000,000 sheep, against the equivalent of about 233,000,000 in 1891.

This great decrease of pastoral animals was due to a series of dry seasons, from 1892 to 1902, in which many millions perished by starvation. In New South Wales alone the loss of sheep by drought was officially estimated at about 4,200,000 for 1892, 4,900,000 for 1895, 3.000,000 for 1897, 2.500,000 for 1898, and 3,750,000 for 1899. But none of these years was comparable with 1902, when the flocks diminished from 41,850,000 to 26,650,-000-a decline of 15,200,000, or more than one-third. New South Wales, to which these figures refer, has more than half the sheep of the Commonwealth, and has suffered more than any other state from adverse seasons.

But the flocks and herds of the whole Commonwealth have been reduced to a lower point than they had stood at since 1860.

The cattle and sheep of Australia have heretofore lived on the natural products of the range, and comparatively little attention has been given to the artificial cultivation of grasses or to the conservation of water. The years of drought have directed attention to both these expedients, and it is probable that by their means the stock-carrying capacity of the country will be materially increased.

> (To be continued.) -

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES. .

Visitors: Frank Gardner, H. A. Wilson, Glasgow; M. Pluygers, Henri Pluygers, Rotterdam; W. J. Mercer, London; W. H. Hendren, New Orleans: Robert S. Johnston, Robert Kettles, H. D. Gruff, E. W. Elmore, S. D. Porter, E. F. Kosenbaum, Chicago,

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.

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THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO. OLEVELAND, OHIO.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Min.
Superintendents' As sociation of the United States.

Another Advance of Rather More Than One Cent Per Gallon—Again Large Buying of Crude by the Packers, Refiners and Large Companies Generally—Very Much Reduced Supplies of Crude in Hands of the Mills—Strong Prices for Them—Active Buying of Refined at the Seaboard on Speculation—Some "Short" Selling, but More Largely Demands to Cover Contracts and Actual Needs of the Refined—Export Demands Stagnated by the Higher Prices—Later Markets Show Some Reaction to Easier Prices for the Refined.

Refined.

There have been times in the week when the refined oil market looked as if it was soaring, and that it had not, for the present, a limit of high prices. But, on the whole, the prices advance for the week is but little more than 1c. per gallon, except as sales were of the March delivery at more than 2c. per gallon advance, and still higher prices ruling for it, as against a moderate supply and a few "shorts" in the month. There were sales up to Wednesday of 100 bbls. prime yellow of the March delivery in New York at the advanced price of 36c., and on Wednesday it was said that 3,000 bbls. more of the March delivery had been sold at 36c. But it was reported afterward that this latter business was not completed.

But, of course, any distinct higher price for March, as compared with the prices for the later deliveries, disappears with the close of this week.

Whatever higher prices moderate or otherwise has happened the fact remains that the whole position has been a decidedly confident one. There is getting to be, as well, some nervousness among the May "shorts" at the seaboard. The sensitive conditions have been enhanced in New York through further large buying of the crude oil at the mills by the

refiners, compound makers, etc., and as a good deal of this crude oil was actually needed for consumption.

Some few sales at the seaboard of the refined were made, however, against this extensive buying of crude.

But there was observed, as well, buying of both the refined and crude, with the belief that the market is all right from statistical situations, the full rate of consumption and the modified production for the season, for strong prices, and as the statistical features

strong prices, and as the statistical reactives were outlined in our previous week's review. Besides, there is no doubt but that the cottonseed oil market has reflected some of the bullish sentiment that has prevailed in the cotton trading, and which results mainly from the weather conditions in widespread and continuous rains at the South, interfering with farm work, and which permits indulging in all sorts of opinions as to possibilities of the new cotton crop conditions, notwithstanding there is time enough ahead for any real alarm concerning the possibilities of a late cotton crop.

on the bulging markets for the refined oil in New York up to Wednesday, there was indulged in, up to that time, all sorts of trade talk of high prices, but it looked to us then as though the market had got near its limit for the present, and that it was apt for awhile to rule fairly easy, without making more than slight changes and to easier prices for a day or two at least. It was quite probable that after a little while that the market would take on another temper for stronger figures, and that an ultimate line of firmer prices would be based upon the good full rate of home consumption, united to the season's degree of the export business and the falling off in production, as has been before referred to. But that meanwhile that buyers would get some advantage in the dis-

position to sell by reason of the late advance in prices, and take profits. The succeeding day (Thursday) showed a decline of ½c. It must not be inferred that there is at

It must not be inferred that there is at present material export demand. On the contrary, the export trading has been brought practically to a pause by the recent advanced prices for the refined at the seaboard; therefore, so far as tone has come to the market recently, it has been based chiefly upon the compound makers' demands for the crude and refined oil, the refiners' demands for the crude and other interest in the refined at the seaboard, outside of the usual interest from the exporters which had been of a tame and unimportant order.

unimportant order.

But the statistical position of the crude oil is best understood in the comprehension that fully 200 tanks more of it have been sold since our previous statement of the takings of the crude oil, and that that would make the takings of all buying sources of the crude oil fully 400 tanks, say, for the two weeks up to the middle of this week.

of course, the holdings of crude oil by the mills must now be moderate, but probably not so much so as there are some suppositions concerning them.

It is quite likely that in Texas, particularly, and in the Southwest as a whole, that there is now a very limited quantity of the crude oil to be had. But there is a moderate sized, probably a little more than expected, volume of the crude oil yet to be had in the Southeast, we think, and as the mills are, of course, not likely to be closed for a few weeks more the offerings thence are likely to be augmented.

It may be said, just here, that the crude oil in tanks bought latterly brought from 26 to 27c., including limited quantities at 27½c., as covering all points in the South-

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Chicago, 1893. San Francisco, 1894.

A'lanta, 1895. Paris, 1900.

Buffalo, 1901. Charleston, S. C., 1902.

St. Louis, 1904.



If you have any doubts about the advantages of buying cottonseed oils from us. a trial order will banish them.

It is easier for us to prove to you that there ARE advantages, by FILL-ING AN ORDER, than by writing volumes of arguments.

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We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"-Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"--Choice Butter Oil "STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil "DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"-Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"-Choice Winter White

"NONPAREIL" - Choice Winter Yellow.

"WHITE LILY"-Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR" - Summer White Soap Oil (Our "SNOWFLAKE" is un-

equalled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

Kentucky Refining Co., Louisville, Ky., U.S. A.

east and Southwest mill sections, and that at at two points in were Georgia, short rate and otherwise

The compound makers who had been buying crude as well as the refined paid 311/2c. the bleaching grade in tanks at Chicago, and bid that for more, while to 32c. was asked. They bought 30 tanks at 311/2c., and asked. They bought so tanks at 51/20, and their buying, latterly, has been altogether about equal to 14,000 barrels at 31@31½c in tanks for the bleaching grade, all at the West, as aside from their liberal buying of York the bleaching grade In New sold at 321/2c.

It is emphatically the extent of the home consumption that is most encouraging just now, while all of this has been, and is, based upon the late materially higher lard market, the consequent enlarged demands for compound lard and the confidence that is felt of a well sustained, or higher lard market for the period this side of the summer months, through which calculations are made of a more than ordinary full home consumption of the cotton oil for the make of the compounds. Light reactions to lower prices for lard such as was had at times this week were incidental more than significant.

There is now a difference, with the recent advance in the prices of pure lard, of about 2%c., in favor of the compounds, which latter were advanced this week to 6%c. for car lots, and they are being taken up freely by the distributers, who feel that with the out-look of the pure lard market, as well as that of cottonseed oil and oleo stearine, that the prices of the compounds may be further advanced. Indeed, oleo stearine is up in price for the week from %c. to lc. per pound, and the indicated increased cost of the cottonseed

the indicated increased cost of the cottonseed oil to the compound makers make the price of compound lard appear very reasonable. It is quite likely that the distributers of the compounds will, on this bulge of buying among them, contract so largely ahead that they will be, for a little while after a few days, quieter on new demands. But the consumption of the compounds is of an enormous character, and it is likely to remain so until pure lard comes down in price while the until pure lard comes down in price, while the latter is not likely to be an outcome of near future market conditions. Therefore comes about the encouragement to buy cotton oil, as has been observed latterly, on the part of the compound makers.

the compound makers.

The foreign demand for cottonseed oil would, probably, have been encouraged at old prices by the advance in the prices of linseed which has happened latterly. But the recent rise in the prices of the cottonseed oil has, temporarily at least, checked important inquiry for it, and there is practically no demand for the soap grades, while that the edible grades, which ought under ordinary conditions to receive more attention than has been had, by Europe particularly, in consideration of the lard market, yet, on account of the higher prices asked for them this week the foreign markets halt in important buying, pending developments. portant buying, pending developments.

The price of linseed in London was

this week (to this writing) to 44s., and of the linseed oil to 20s. 11¼d., and there is less of the oil going into the warehouses, and more of it than before, latterly, into the hands of the soapmakers.

The lard market, upon which essentially all

may be looked upon, from present indicaons, as not having fully reached its limit high prices. Statistical situations, the rate of consumption and the degree of the packing exercise, as they should their full influence. The entire hog product situation is one of a deficient packing for an enormous consumption, and that the rate of the consumption is largely through the deficient hog supplies of Europe, and the ordinary growth of home demands. There is little probability of home demands. There is little probability of hog supplies being marketed as freely as would be needed for the period this side of the summer months, and, although the products markets will have, of course, frequent fluctuations in their prices, there is reason to expect market conditions for them, on the whole, essentially in favor of the selling interests. It is not, however, probable for a few days that the lard market will resume a buoyant tone. On the contrary, it may be expected that temporary reactions to lower prices will happen.

Later market conditions depend, of course,

Later market conditions depend, of course, upon the influences from the summer marketing of hogs, and as cotton oil may be affected from the new cotton crop acreage.

New York Transactions.

At the close of the previous week the

At the close of the previous week the sales were 1,800 bbls. prime yellow, May, 33½,@33½,c; 4,100 bbls. do., July, 33¾,@34c; 3,700 bbls., September, 34¼,@34½,c. On Monday there was a good deal of activity and ½c. higher prices. Sales 1,100 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 33¾,c.; 600 do., 34c; 400 bbls. July, at 34c; 5,900 bbls. do., at 34¼,c.; 2,800 bbls. do., at 34½,c.; 1,200 bbls. September, at 34½,c.; 300 bbls. do., at 34¾,c.; 000 bbls. October, at 33½,c.; 1,600 bbls. do., at 33¼,c. "Call" prices: March, 33@34c, and 33¼,@34c, and 33½,@34c, and 33½,@34c, and 33½,@34c, and 33½,@34c, and 33½,@34c, and 33½,c., and 33½,c., and 33½,c., and 34½,c.; September, at 34¼,@34½,c., and 34½,@34c.; October, at 33¼,@33½,c., and 34½,@34c.; October, at 33¼,@33½,c., and 34½,@34c.; October, at 33½,@33½,c., and 34½,@34c.; October, at 33½,c., and 34½,c.; September, at 34½,c.; Mere was a further advance of ½c., with considerable buying of the leading

1/2c., with considerable buying of the leading companies, and in instances 1/4c.; reaction fol-lowed by a further advance. Sales, 300 bbls. companies, and in instances \(\frac{4}{6} \); reaction followed by a further advance. Sales, 300 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 34c.; 200 bbls. do., at 34\(\frac{4}{6} \); \(\frac{4}{6} \); \(\frac{4}{6} \); \(\frac{2}{6} and 34@341/2c.

On Wednesday the market opened firm, and March, 35c. bid and 381/2c. asked; April, at 341/2@35c.; May, at 341/2@343/4c.; sales 500 bbls. May at 343/4c.; July, at 341/2@343/4c.;

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Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow Venus, Prime Summer White

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Marigold Cooking Oil Puritan Saled Oil Jersey Butter Oil

Office, CINCINNATI, O. Refinery, IVORYDALE. O.

sale 100 bbls. at 34%c.; September, at 35@ 35½c.; October, at 34@34½c. After this "call" sales were 100 bbls. March, at 36c., and possibly 3,000 bbls. more of the March at 36c.; 100 bbls. April, at 34½c.; 3,200 bbls. July, at 34%c.; 100 bbls. September, at 35c. The 3,000 bbls for March was afterwards said not to have been completed.

On Thursday the market opened steady, but was immediately after the first "call" somewhat weaker and ½c, lower, with a little more pressure to sell. Sales then 300 bbls. prime yellow, April, 34½c.; 700 bbls. May, 34%c.; 2,000 bbls. do., at 34½c.; 3,500 bbls. July, 34%c.; 600 do., at 34½c.; 100 bbls. September, 35c. First "call" prices: March, 35½@38c.; April, 34½@35c.; September, 34¾d. 35½c.; September, 34½d. 35½c.; October, 33½d. 34¼c.; September, 34½d. 35½c.; October, 35½d. 35½ 341/4c.

(Continued on page 42.) At the Mills.

The sales of crude, as noted, reach for the past two weeks fully 400 tanks, of which 200 past two weeks fully 400 tanks, of which 200 tanks were referred to as taken in our previous review. The sales since then have been at from 26@27c, with a few small lots at 27½c, and the market is now practically 27½c, bid. This buying of crude has been entirely by the leading companies and the packers, and a good deal of it on actual needs of supplies by the compound makers, who are encouraged in the belief of a continued large consumption of compound lard by the present and prospective lard market. Some of this buying of crude oil has, however, shown the feature of sales of refined oil at New York against it for future deliveries. at New York against it for future deliveries.

Compound Makers' Demands.

The compound makers have not been so The compound makers have not been so snappy in demands for the refined oil as they would have been compelled to had they failed in securing some liberal quantites of crude as noted sold. Nevertheless, they have bought latterly equal to 12,000 barrels bleaching grade at 31@31½c., in tanks, and which includes 45 tanks at 31½c., while they offer 31½c. for more of it, and find 32c. asked. In New York sales of 15 tanks bleaching grade at 32½c. ing grade at 321/2c.

Export Demands.

There has been a very poor demand from the foreign markets for several days, both for the soap and edible grades, and because the market here has gone up too fast for the foreigners. The sales have been wholly of small lots, and include of edible grades at 36 @37c., and a few small lots of the soap grades on the basis of the future market

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending March 29, 1906, for the period since September 1, 1905, and for the similar period in 1904, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week. Bbls.	Sept. 1, 1905. Bbls.	period 1904. Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	-	175	-
Aberdeen, Scotland	-	60	50
Acajutla, Salvador		12	25
Adelaide, Australia	contact	-	53
Alexandria, Egypt	-	2,872	3,012
Algiers, Algeria	-	3,068	3,657
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	-	238	103
Amapola, W. I	1000	10	2000
Ancona, Italy	-	150	575
Antigua, West Indies	-	645	76
Antwerp, Belgium	100	5,250	1,661
Asuncion, Venezuela	-	53	-
Auckland, New Zealand	-	. 77	86
Azua. West Indies	-		6
Bahia, Brazil	******	661	ATTORNE
Barbados, West Indies	_	527	833
Barcelona, Spain	-	50	-
Belfast, Ireland	-	133	25
Bergen, Norway	-	200	328
Berlin, Germany		12	_
Bombay, India		9	_
Bone, Algeria	-	81	860

Bordeaux, France		3,540	3,070
Braila, Roumania	_	175	23
Bridgetown, West Indies	-	205	
Bristol, England	_	158	438
Bristol, England	-	1,439	2,173
Caibarien, Cuba Callao, Peru Cairo, Egypt	_	77 40	10
Cairo, Egypt	_	90	90
Campeche, Mexico Cape Town, Cape Colony Cardenas, Cuba Cardiff, Wales Cartagena, Colombia Cayanne, Franch, Cuiano	_	42	_
Cardenas Cuba	11	1,919	406
Cardiff, Wales	-	100	10
Cartagena, Colombia	-	3	4
Christiania Norway	_	252 980	167 651
Christiansand, Norway	-	100	40
	_	397	41
Cindad Bolivar, Venezuela Colon, Panama Conakry, Africa	_	40 492	397
Conakry, Africa	-	194	4
Copennagen, Denmark	-	745	2,660
Corinto, Nicaragua	_	110 41	146
Curacao, Leeward Islands Dantzig, Germany Delagoa Bay, East Africa	_	1,700	2,950
Delagon Bay, East Africa	_	1 110	2:
Demerara, British Guiana Drontheim, Norway	25	1,140	873
	25	125	76
Dundee, Scotland Dunkirk, France East London, Cape Colony Fiume, Austria Fort de France, West Indies.	-	65	21
East London, Cape Colony	_	1,010	400 120
Fiume, Austria	_	365	2,000
Fort de France, West Indies	6	89	1,710
Fremantle, Australia	50	1,330	1,70
Galatz, Roumania	300	7,365	24,78
Georgetown, British Guiana	-	79	150
Glasgow, Scotland	25 250	1,682 $4,667$	4,21
Gothenberg, Sweden	200	1,270	2,13
Gibraltar, Spain Glasgow, Scotland Gothenberg, Sweden Grand Bassam, West Africa Grandla Scotland	_	10	-
Grenada, Spain Grenada, Spain Guadeloupe, West Indies Guavaguil Evandor Guavaguil Evandor	_	918	1,30
Guantanamo, Cuba	-	22	1,00
	_	59	4
Half Jack	_	5,187	2,866
	-	149	_
Havana, Cuba Havre, France	67	3,655	1,237
Helsingborg, Sweden	625	14,839	19,26
Helsingfors, Finland	_	50	-
Helsingborg, Sweden Helsingfors, Finland Hong Kong, China Hull, England	-	_	10
		188	
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August	6		221
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Rotterdam, Holland	485	6,840	7,321	
St. Croix, West Indies	-	_	19	
Rotterdam, Holland St. Croix, West Indies St. Johns, West Indies St. Kitts, West Indies St. Thomas, West Indies San Domingo City, San Domingo	****	147	649	
St. Thomas, West Indies	-	17	37	
	-	1,122	112	
Santiago, Cuba		300 1,075	970	
Sekondi	_	10		
Shanghai, China		26	19	
Singapore, India		26	21 114	
Singapore, India Southampton, England Stavanger, Norway Stattin	-	725	850	
		194 4,613	4.70	
	-	285	590	
	-	25 25	483	
Swansea, Wales Sydney, Australia Tampico, Mexico	7	1.0	800	
Tangler, Morocco		632	475	
Trinidad, Island of	100	67,007 212	23,926 819	
Syoney, Australia Tampico, Mexico Tangler, Morocco Trieste, Austria Trinidad, Island of Tunis, Algeria Turis's Island, West Indies. Valetin Malrose, Island		-	116	
Turk's Island, West Indies Valetta, Maltese Island	-	9	1,568	
	-	885	1,496	
Valparaiso, Chile Varna, Bulgaria Veile, Denmark	-	1000	75	
Venice, Italy	200	7,624	200 28,414	
Venice, Italy Venice, Italy Vene Cruz, Mexico. Wellington, New Zealand Yokohama, Japan		245	111	
Wellington, New Zealand	-	37	70 19	
Logonama, Japan			10	
		225,152	254,424	
From New Orle	ans.			
Antwerp, Belgium	1,250	7,886	8,410	
Antwerp, Belgium Belfast, Ireland Belize, British Honduras		275 27	650	
Bremen, Germany	_	3.253	2,793	
Bristol, England	_	5,200	-	
Christiania, Norway Copenhagen, Denmark		450 6,143	1,680	
Dunkirk, France	-	500	-	
Glasgow Scotland	_	1,685	2,121 3,688	
Hamburg, Germany	_	16,310	15,568	
Genoa, Italy Glasgow, Scotland Hamburg, Germany Havana, Cuba Havre, France Hull, England Livernool, England	-	912 2,265	1,277 1,745	
Hull, England	_	2,200	600	
Astron poor, trigamin	-	7,526	11,440	
London, England	_	5,200	5,830	
Marseilles, France	_	6,100	12,400	
Manchester, England Marsellies, France Porto Rico, West Indies. Rotterdam, Holland Tampico, Mexico Trieste, Austria Venice, Italy	_	67,682	82,795	
Tampico, Mexico	-	423	-	
Trieste, Austria	-	4,450	14,487 2,810	
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Antwerp, Belgium Copenhagen, Denmark Glasgow, Scotland Hamburg, Germany Liverpool, England Marseilles, France Rotterdam, Holland Tampico, Mexico Trieste, Austria Vera Cruz, Mexico Total From Baltimo Antwerp, Belgium Belfast, Ireland Bermen, Germany Bremen, Germany Germany Germany Havre, France Liverpool, England Rotterdam, Holland Stettin, Germany Total From Philadely Antwerp, Belgium From Philadely Coln Island	14,999 14,999 17e, 200	201 3,000 —————————————————————————————————	2,946 1,980 3,350 67,549 3,263 7,521 6,534 97,923 1,650 100 540 260 805 200 4,338 580 10,058	
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Many a man got a good job by using an inch on page 48.

SCIENTIFIC

FINEST FAST GRINDING. MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS. UNRI-VALED RECORD THROUGHOUT THE TRADE. SIZES: 22" TO 36". WE ALSO MANUFACTURE SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Disc Hullers, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

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Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

From Savann	ah.		
Bremen, Germany	_	8.510	-
hristiania, Norway	-	844	-
Gothenberg, Sweden	-	3,446	-
Hamburg, Germany	-	3,432	
Havre, France	_	2,930	_
London, England	-	375	_
Rotterdam, Holland	90000	24,650	
Stavanger, Norway	-	197	-
Trieste, Austria		321	•
Total	_	39,706	
*Not given.			
From Newport	News	l.	
Glasgow, Scotland	-	420	***
Hamburg, Germany	277	15,181	7,520
Liverpool, England	-	850	1,400
London, England	-	999	143
Rotterdam, Holland	-	9,329	8,031
Total	277	26,778	17,006
From All Other	Port	a.	
Canada	623	8.825	9,344
Costa Rica	1040	1	0,011
Germany	-	400	
Guatemala	_	10	
	-	8	
Henduras	_	2	
Liverpool, England	_	10	21
	-	2	
Mexico	-	-	3
Salvador	-	09	-
Total	623	9,327	9,360
Recapitulati		005 450	054 404
From New York	4,543	225,152	254,424
From New Orleans	1,250	137,187	168,906
From Galveston	4,990	48,060	97,923
From Baltimore	288	9,990	10,058
From Philadelphia		361	7,860
From Savannah		39,705	17.00/
From Newport News		26,778	17,096
From all other ports	623	9,327	9,366
Total	11,980	496,560	565,64

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 30 .- Market is easy at 25 florins for off oil, 26 do, for prime summer yellow and 28 do. for butter oil.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 30.-Market is firm but demand poor. Quote off summer yellow at 51 to 52 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.) Hamburg, March 30.-Market is steady. Buyers and sellers are apart. Quote off oil

at 42 marks, prime summer vellow at 43 do. and butter oil at 47 do.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, March 30.-Market is firm and gradually advancing. Quote prime summer yellow at 54 francs, and winter oil at 57 do.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to the National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 30.-Market is easy. Quote off summer yellow at 21s., prime summer yellow at 21s. 6d. c. i. f. English ports.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 29.—Buyers are freely bidding 27c. for Texas and Valley prime crude; almost nothing offering; stocks light; very few mills still running. Cake advancing, \$28.50 long ton, sacked, shipside. Meal steady at \$29. Hulls firmer.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 29.—Crude oil, 271/2c.; stocks and trading light. Meal stocks are light; small demand; \$24 f. o. b. at mills. Hulls easy at \$5.50 f. o. b. Atlanta.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 29.-The cottonseed oil market is firm; prime crude, 28c. Prime meal scarce at \$24.50 to \$25. Hulls firm and higher at \$5 loose

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The Mational Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., March 29.—The oil market is firm at 27c. for prime crude. Meal is un-

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, March 29.-The cotton oil market was excited this week, but the demand was only for prompt goods. There were some rumors of manipulation. Sales of prime crude were at 27c. f. o. b., mills. COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter from Appegres & Co. to The Mational Provisioner.)

New York, March 29.—The market has continued pretty strong, and everything has helped to bring about an advance. A strong and advancing lard market, a boom in cotton and almost an entire absence in offerings of crude oil have made it easy for prices to advance with hardly any reactions at all.

Prime crude oil seems to be a mighty scarce

article, and it is remarkable how little crude is offered. Holdings of independent crude oil mills in the country are estimated at all the way from 100,000 to 200,000 barrels, and this remnant is held at from 28@30c. per gallon. The production is now naturally on such a small scale as not to make it burdensome for small scale as not to make it ourdensome for the crude oil mills to hold on to whatever little they got left. With speculative hold-ings of March, April and May oil practically liquidated these months have scored more of an advance than the latter months. On every advance there has naturally been July oil for sale, and this has made the difference between March to May on one side and July to September on the other side narrow down

considerably.

One feature of the week has been a squeeze in March oil. Some oil sold here for prime did not grade prime and a squeeze resulted. Same made it apparent that there is no oil

(Continued on page 42.)

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products, Fuller's Earth and Fertilizing Materials ATLANTA, GA.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO., Merchandise Brokers

Cotton Seed Products 32 M. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

Southern Office and Works: Norfolk, Va. COTTON OIL & FIBRE

Land Title Bidg.:

Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake, Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.

Samples free on request

GUARANTEED

Ammonis, not less than 8.90 per cent.

Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent.

Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent.

Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent.

Protein, not less than 43 per cent.

Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market on the whole continues to gain in strength, but on heavy native steers the firmness is more in what is being talked by packers than what is shown in actual transactions. Native cows are particularly firm, however, also light average branded steers and cows. Packers talk higher prices on native steers and are asking 14c. for late March and 144c. to 144c. for late January and February salting. These are purely nominal asking prices, however, and are not obtainable on lots of any size. Some bids of 131/4c, have been refused for March native of 13½c, have been refused for March native steers, and some buyers believe that they could operate at 13½c, but the market in the absence of sales is nominally quotable at about 13¾c. Texas hides are unchanged and quoted at 14¾c, for heavy and light, and 13¾c, for extremes. One large packer talks 14½c, for February and 14¼c, for March native steers. It is now reported that the two cars of January and February native steers sold at 13½c, as it was neviously reported were of January and February native steers sold at 13½c., as it was previously reported, were heavy average Koshers, but it is understood that if these Koshers brought that price they were about half spreadies. Some pack as are holding Colorados at 13½c., but no sales of these have as yet been reported at over 13½c. Butt brands are quiet but steady at 13½c. to 13½c. The outside price is the figure generally asked. Branded cows are firm at 13¾c. for hides taken off at desirable points. Native cows rule strong, but with no further sales reported. One big packer reports further sales reported. One big packer reports having refused 13%c. for more March all weight cows. Bulls are quiet with prices

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is in a very strong position, and there are very few cow hides being offered on account of the fact that the belief among dealers is so general that prices will go higher that they are practically holding their hides out of the market. The market to-day on buffs is firm at 121/2c., and most dealers would not consider bids under 123/4 c., and are not anxious for business der 12½c., and are not anxious for business as they have their eye on 13c. as soon being established. Heavy cows are firm at 12½c. and bids of 12½c. continue to be declined. There is an active demand for Ohio buffs at 12½c. from Boston buyers, and wires from there state that there are plenty of bids for Northwestern buffs at 12½c., and some tanners claim that Chicago dealers are not offering their hides as they expect a further al. ing their hides, as they expect a further advance. Extremes are quotable at about 12 1/4c. and a few all No. 2 extremes have been moved at 111/4c. Heavy steers continue to be nominally held at a range of 12%c. to 13%c., but the demand for these is light, as buyers continue to want light hides principally, and they consequently do not consider heavy steers worth any more than cows. The narket on bulls keeps quiet, but prices are steady at about 10½c. selected for good lots.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department, E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Cumberland Branch, CUMBERLAND, MD.

CALFSKINS .- There is still a fair export demand, and the market is stronger and somewhat higher than formerly. It is reported that two or three different lots of strictly Chicago city skins have been sold at 14%c., and there are rumors of sales of these at 14%c. and 15c., but these are not confirmed. Prime lots of outside cities cannot be bought now under 14%c., though some lots are obtainable at 14%c. Countries are selling at 14 to 14%c. according to lots. Kips are held at 121/2c. and unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is firm but unchanged, with stocks well cleaned up both with packers and country dealers. Chicago packer pelts are quoted at \$2.05 for sheep and \$1.87½ for lambs. Country pelts sell at \$1.40 to \$1.80 for fresh butcher lots.

New York.

HORSE HIDES-Quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.35, according to lots.

DRY HIDES. — Everything

has cleaned up at firm prices except late arrivals.
CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES. — Packers here are asking 13½c. for native steers and are not inclined to sell any more at 13c. Branded steers and native cows are firm.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—

Hides continue firm, but there are few sales made owing to scant offerings. Most dealers who have hides are holding them for higher rates, and other dealers cleaned out their hides at under the present market. New York State cows in car lots are quotable at 12c. flat, and buyers have been unable to secure lots at less. Pennsylvania cows are mostly held at 121/4c. flat for straight car lots. Calfskins continue to strengthen. There is a good call, especially for 7 to 12 lb. weights, and there is quite an export demand. The Philadelphia and Baltimore skins have been sold at better prices more skins have been sold at better prices than were realized a month ago. There has been a sale of Eastern city skins for export, possibly the Baltimore skins, but particulars concerning this transaction have not as yet come to light. New York City skins are firm for best collections at \$1.27½, \$1.70 and \$1.90 to \$1.92½. Sales are being made at these prices, and some holders are now talking 2½c. more. Good lots of countries are no longer obtainable at \$1.10, \$1.45 and \$1.75, and the market is quotable at 2½c. to 5c. higher.

The European Market.

The Paris sales commenced to-day, but at this writing no cables had been received. The market abroad is firm. Swedish hides are quotable at 12c. to 12%c. c. i. f. New York in bond, according to lots. It is reported that a buyer in this country cleared up about all the offerings of these, about 6,000, and the price now asked for future offerings of choice abattoir hides is 14%c. c. i. f. New York duty paid, which would make the price about 12%c. in bond. About a car of Scandinavian cows has been sold here in bond at 12c. This lot was offered here three weeks ago at 11%c., and there were no bids then over 11½c. A lot of Baltic 25 to 45 lb. cows has been offered here 12% c. c. i. f. in bond.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins. (Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHER GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHER HIDES.—The market is somewhat better, with the improved take-off. There are not many hides to be had, as the killing is not heavy. There are quite a number of old hides still unsold. Purchases are at quotations, with butchers as free sellers. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10%c.; No. 1 No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10%c.; No. 1

CARROLL S. PA HYDE PARK, VT. PAGE.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep Polts, Tallow, Benes.

uller and

Manufacture Page's Perfe

native steers under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 11c.; No. 2 native steers under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights. 10c.; No. 1 native bulls, 9c.; No. 2 native bulls, 8c. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is about the same as last week, with buyers anticipating the coming heavy kill, which may reduce values. Quotations: Trimmed, 5@7 thepating the coming heavy kill, which may reduce values. Quotations: Trimmed, 5@7 lbs., 90c.; 7@9 lbs., \$1.15; 9@12 lbs., \$1.45; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.80@2.00; deacons, 75@85c., 15c. less per piece on No. 2 and 20c. on No. 2 kips. Untrimmed, No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 13c. per lb.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 11@11½c. per lb.; No. 2, 1½c. less per lb.

Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins,

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—Heavy hides are draggy. Butts and cows are selling; sales reported at 12½@12½c. on butts, but these hides were on a special selection. Steers are quoted at 12½@12¾c.; butts and cows at 12@12@12¾c. 121/2c.; bulls at 9@10c.

CALFSKINS. — The calfskin market is about the same as last week.

-CAN FACTORIES FOR ALASKA.

Practically all of the salmon canneries of Alaska will manufacture their own cans this season. The work will commence in Southeastern Alaska first, as the earliest run of fish is in that section. A majority of the companies will begin the manufacture of cans on April 1, and by the middle of April all of the Chinese labor now under contract will be in Alaska.

It is feared by Chinese contractors who supply the skilled Chinese labor to the canneries of Puget Sound and Alaska that the movement on the part of the five companies on the Sound that will operate this year without contracts on the pack will establish a precedent for future seasons. Under the arrangement that has existed for years the packing concerns have contracts to pack a certain number of cases of salmon at a specified rate per case. If the pack exceeded the number specified in the contract the additional cases were paid for at the same rate. If the estimate fell short the packing company was compelled to pay for the number of cases under contract. While the Chinese contractors still furnish the labor under the arrangement made by the five companies they simply receive a certain sum per day for each man furnished.

HIDES

after being salted with RETSOF CRUSHED ROCK SALT will bring more money on account of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No time in RETSOF; just the pure Salt supplied by Nature. We merely crush and screen to meet the requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured uniformly; the Salt can be used several times, thus making it the most economical we know of.

That we are never too old to learn is even.

eral times, thus making it the most economicawe know of.

That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had
used evaporated Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of same number with
RETSOF and a pack of same number with
RETSOF had increased in weight 34 lbs, more
than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar
trial, that is all we ask.

Address INTERNATIONAL SALT CO. SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.



CHICAGO SECTION



Who said "immunity bath?"

They all went free, including the man who stole T. J. Connors' overcoat.

See page 48 if you want a position, first class help or any kind of a bargain.

James A. Patten is a bull on May oats—and James is a good guesser, very good.

Didn't hear any talk of "reforming the judiciary" when Judge Grosscup was issuing injunctions, did you?

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending March 24th averaged seven cents per pound.

They say District Attorney Morrison sat with his head in his hands during the reading of Judge Humphrey's decision in the packers' case. Sort of a "morning after" feeling, eh?

See they have been sending anonymous letters to Judge Humphrey calling him the "tool of the beef trust!" Guess all this show of temper is because he wouldn't be the "tool of the yellow trust."

A new policeman—the first night out—raided a gambling den and arrested a round dozen. Took 'em over in the wagon. He certainly is in line for—promotion? Not much! It will be "23" for him.

For a packer Ed Tilden seems to know something about the business, according to his utterances around Denver. But then the air's bracing out there, and then again he is the president of the Board of Education.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association propose a telephone company with a capital of \$6,000,000 to provide service in Chicago at \$60 per year. Now come on with a new gas company and a new street car company, and that will be about all—for the present.

George A. Hellman, the well-known and highly-respected Board of Trade man, died at his home, No. 491 Dearborn avenue, Monday. Mr. Hellman saw active service in the Crimean War and the Civil War. He was 75 years of age and came here some 45 years ago.

H. H. Rogers seems to know nearly as much about the oil business as packers do

JAMES A. CANNON

1102 Mallers Building

CHICA

Broker in Oils, Tallows, Greatrs and all Packinghouse Products. XXX Correspondence Solicited

about the packing business. Wonder if he or they would like to hire a few good men at good salaries who know even less, and wouldn't lose any sleep trying to learn? Try page 48.

The Council judiciary committee last Tuesday recommended for passage the ordinance for the licensing of cold storage warehouses and health department inspection of frozen products. The license fee is to be \$500. The main feature of the ordinance is that poultry must be drawn before being put in cold storage. Swift's milk-fed chickens, for instance, need no such ordinance passed.

A certain newspaper gets this off:

Adam was looking over a barrel of apples when he became aware of the presence of another. Casting a careless glance over his shoulder, he saw a young and rather comely woman.

"Have a seat," he said, jerking a thumb in the direction of a near-by log.

She sat down and Adam went on sorting his apples.

Presently the lady said:

"A-hem! I am Eve."

"Oh," replied Adam, "have two seats."

Is it possible there is any connection between this and Sam Bernards "two Oh's?"

IROQUOIS FIRE HERO KILLED.

M. J. Tierney, one of the heroes of the Iroquois Theatre fire, was killed while working on the new plant of the Western Packing Company last week. A scaffold collapsed, precipitating him to the ground. At the time of the fire Tierney was engineer for the Northwestern University Building, Lake and Dearborn streets. He placed a ladder across the alley to the landing of the theatre fire escape and assisted more than thirty persons in escaping death from the flames. He was a Mason, and Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, A. F. & A. M., had charge of the funeral services. He leaves a widow and several children.

SWIFT MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

E. J. Russell, a traveling representative for Swift & Company in the South, walked into a hotel at West Point, Miss., one day last week, picked up the clerk's revolver, and shot himself through the lungs. No reason was given for his act.

ROBERT G. TENNANT

159 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO BUYER OF

Hog-hair, Cattle-switches and Horse-hair

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT FIGURES.

Internal trade movements for February and a two-month period show in the aggregate marked gains over corresponding activities in either of the two immediately preceding years, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate receipts of livestock at the markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and St. Paul during February amounted to 3,101,454 head, against 2,832,848 in February, 1905, and 3,215,998 in February, 1904. During the first two months of the current year similar receipts totaled 6,753,708 head, 432,044 more than during the corresponding period in 1905, and 260,640 in excess of the same months in 1904, and consisted of 1,384,692 cattle, 68,837 calves, 3,566,-931 hogs, 1,624,118 sheep, and 109,130 horses and mules. Of the total of all classes, 2,956,-860 head were received at Chicago, 1,233,409 at Kansas City, 883,465 at Omaha, 768,222 at St. Louis, 615,164 at St. Joseph and 296,588 at St. Paul. Compared with the corresponding receipts in 1905, gains were made at all of the markets specified with the exception of St. Paul, where a slight loss occurred.

Livestock receipts at Boston during February totaled 167,281 head; at New York, 298,352; at Philadelphia, 54,434; and at Baltimore, 105,067. During February, 1905, similar receipts amounted to 157,656 head at Boston, 268,902 at New York, 56,215 at Philadelphia, and 101,955 at Baltimore. During the first two months of the year livestock receipts at Boston totaled 345,220 head in 1906, and 372,151 in 1905; at New York, 618,258 in 1906, and 568,106 in 1905; at Philadelphia, 109,015 in 1906, and 111,117 in 1905; and at Baltimore, 228,843 in 1906, and 225,264 in

At Chicago the receipts of packinghouse products during February amounted to 68,176,684 pounds in 1906, 59,007,372 in 1905, and 46,274,668 in 1904, while shipments for the same months were 212,267,872, 191,122,270, and 214,898,447 pounds, respectively. Receipts during January and February combined were 142,458,663 pounds, compared with 103,958,671 during the corresponding period in 1905, and 98,629,868 in 1904. Shipments which aggregated 463,255,657 pounds during January and February were 86,886,641 pounds in excess of those for the same months of 1905, and 21,660,287 pounds greater than for 1904.

Many a man got a good job by using an inch on page 48.

ZACHARY T. DAVIS

ARCHITECT

CHICAGO

Packinghouses a specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

F. W. WILDER

D. T. DAVIS

WILDER & DAVIS Packing House Specialists

General Architecture and Engineering

Abattoirs Industrial Plants Cold Storages Ice Factories

Warehouses Sanitary Rendering Plants Garbage Reduction Works Power Plants

Designing-Consulting-Expert Reports Estimates-Advice

Rooms 1501-4 Manhattan Building

CHICAGO

A PACKERS' WHOLESALE MARKET.

(Concluded from page 16.)

to cover from the weather the teams and wagons which will be backed up there for loading. The roof, finished with ferro-inclave and cement, is of the cantilever truss type of

into operating rooms, storage rooms, coolers, etc. Toilet rooms are all finished in marble with best modern porcelain fixtures, nickel trimmed.

The market coolers have storage room for 1,500 cattle, 2,000 sheep and 500 calves. Ad-



ROOM FOR FRESH MEAT CUTS, NEW ARMOUR WHOLESALE MARKET, CHICAGO. construction, which does away with support- ditional chill room space is provided for ing posts and pillars. From end to end, 400 feet, the platform and team space is absolutely unobstructed, which makes it possible for 75 teams to be accommodated at one

The upper floors of the building are divided

beef and pork cuts, delicatessen, poultry, etc. In fact, every room shows, in every detail, the experience of thirty years in the immense business of Armour & Company concentrated upon providing the best possible facilities for handling meats and meat food

W YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Colors, Binders and Coagulators. HELLER CHEMICAL CO. HARRY HELLER Pres't and Gen'l Manager trouble to answer questions in any language

products. Altogether, this market house, in its appearance and character, fittingly represents the great firm that has made the name of "Armour" synonymous with quality in meats and the food products of meat.

Arrangements were made to celebrate the opening of this new wholesale market, which occurred on Monday, March 19, on a scale befitting its importance. Invitations were sent to all persons in the meat trade or who might be interested in it, to the daily and trade newspapers, to city, county and State officials. Great crowds were in attendance, and they included hundreds of interested women. For the convenience of the ladies 'busses met Lake Shore trains, and also the street cars at Halsted and Root streets, and every courtesy was shown them. In connection with the opening of the market there was an elaborate exhibition and demonstration of fresh meats of all kinds and all food products derived from animals-smoked meats, poultry, canned meats, delicatessen, sausages, extracts, lard, butterine, etc.

The opportunity was seized by many for a visit to the great Armour plant. The various departments were all in working order and guides were provided to show visitors through the works, where they saw no end of evidence refuting the recent "yellow literature" libels which have had a wide circulation, based wholly on their sensational misrepresentation of facts as the visitors found them actually existing.

A SWIFT PURE FOOD SHOW.

Swift & Company opened their handsome new branch house, at Nos. 436-444 Drumm street, San Francisco, with a 48-hour "pure food" show which created a genuine sensation in the Pacific coast metropolis. The four floors and basement of the plant were thrown open to the public, and an exhibit of all the products of the Swift packinghouses and by-product factories was spread out for public inspection, with demonstrators to explain the methods of manufacture. The scrupulous cleanliness which characterized everything was something of a revelation to people who have been devouring recent yellow literature concerning packing methods. Refreshments made up of Swift products chiefly were served and an orchestra provided a musical programme. These Swift "object lessons," carried out wherever the concern opens a new branch house, are proving of value from both an educational and advertising standpoint.

CAHILL LEAVES THE MEAT BUSINESS.

J. J. Cahill, who organized the Northwestern branch houses of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash., has resigned his position with that company. Mr. Cahill has left the packing business after twenty years' service, to look after large private interests in Seattle. Before going to Seattle Cahill was in the employ of Armour & Company for eighteen years. He organized the Western Packing Company at Denver, which was a successful independent concern, and was also identified with packing enterprises at Portland, Ore., and other Western points.

Many a man got a good job by using an inch on page 48.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

DECELL	

Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 1930,395	780	46,613	34,258
Tuesday, March 20 3,345	4,333	22,744	12,655
Wednesday, March 2115,122	1,350	28,841	21,064
Thursday, March 22 6,488	1,498	28,774	12,471
Friday, March 23 1,331	222	23,724	4,477
Saturday, March 24 159	11	15,016	8,452
Total last week 56,840	8,194	165,712	88,977
Previous week56,060		105,160	87,857
Cor. week 190556,422		133,205	74,293
Cor. week 190456,067	5,691	103,568	82,225

SHIPMENTS.

Tuesday, March 20 3,179	216	10,187	7,708
Wednesday, March 21 5,811	17	11,051	4,009
Thursday, March 22 4,137	39	11,093	5,473
Friday, March 23 2,967	18	8.925	1,628
Saturday, March 24 762		5,765	2,813
Total last week25,645	290	64.862	38,191
Previous week24,768	179	47,950	26,041
Cor. week 190529,904	158	46,257	18,844
Cor. week 190423,877	121	48,216	22,151
Receipts at six points (C)			
Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, S.	lioux Ci	ty) as 1	ollows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Week, March 24, 1906	141,500	380,200	208,800
Week ago	142,800	267,700	182,100
Year ago	139,500	320,400	149,100
Two years ago	135,700		168,600
Year to March 24, 1906 1	,605,000	4,777,000	2,184,000

Same period last year...1,684,000 4,595,000 1,937,000 CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

5.7	THE PERSON OF TH	F 18 C 10	****	AAU C
Week	ending	March	24,	1906:

	6,400
	0,500
Continental	5,000
	5,40
	3,400
Morris & Co	6,80
Boyd-Lunham & Co	5,70
S. & S	7,80
H. Boore & Co	5,20
Robert & Oake	2,10
Same burners and a second seco	0,40
	7,70
Week ago 6	7,90
Year ago 90	5.20
Two years ago 7	8,80

MEERLI AVERAGE IN	ICE OF	THE A THE T	ocis.
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Veek March 24, 1906 \$5.05	\$6.40	85.40	\$6.20
Previous week 5.20	6.25	5.30	6.35
Year ago 5.00	5.37	5.50	7.10
Two years ago 4.65	5.32	4.45	5.35
Three years ago 4.65	7.73	5.80	6.95
	2.0		

CALLES.	
Choice to prime steers	í
Common to good steers 4.50@5.70	ř
Inferior to common steers	þ
Good to fancy cows and heifers 3.50@5.25	i
Yearlings, good to choice 4.50@5.60	į
Fair to choice feeders 3.40@4.70	ŧ
Fair to choice stockers 3.25@4.25	į.
Good cutting to fair beef cows 2.75@3.25	
Common to good canning cows 1.75@2:50	į.
Bulls, common to choice 2.35@4.25	
Calves, common to good 4.00@6.25	
Calves, good to choice 6.25@7.50	į

HOGS.

Good to prime	butcher\$6.30@6.40
Good to choice	shipping 6.30@6.45
Good to choice	heavy mixed 6.25@6.40
Heavy packing	6.15@6,35
Light mixed	6.30@6.40
Good to prime	heavy 6.30@6.40
Good to choice	pigs 5.25@6.10

SHEEP

Fair to prime wet	he	r	8.									0		0			.\$5.00@6.2
Ewes, fair to prin	ie					0	0 1	 0	0	0 1		0					. 5.15@6.00
Yearlings, good to		c	be	ole	e				0			0	0			0	. 5.00@6.2
Culls, ewes, fair to	1	g (00	ď.			0 1	 0	۰			0			0		. 3.75@4.00
Bucks and stags				0.0													. 3.50@4.00
Feeding lambs		۰															. 6.00@6.40
Native lambs			- 0			0				0.1							. 6.50@6.80
Fed Western lambs	6.								0					0	0	0	. 6.00@6.70

A PITTSBURG HUSTLER.

Sam Carver, one of the hustlers among Pittsburg Market meat wholesalers, celebrated the third anniversary of his establishment in business last Saturday. He has built up a business in these three years that is the envy of some of his competitors.

VETERAN PROVISION MAN DEAD.

Samuel Dexter Skilton, for over 40 years a member of the provision firm of Winslow & Skilton, in Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, died last week at the age of ninety.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

Range of	Prices.		
SATURDAY, M.	ARCH 24,	1906.	
Owen	TTION	* am	Clos
IARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-	8.49	8 99	8.32
I.ARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— May	8.52	8.40	8.40
R1BS (Eoxed 25c, more the	an loosel-	-	
May 8.75 July 8.70	8.75	8.67 8.62	8.67
POPK_(Per barrol)			0.04
May	16.45	16.35	16.35
July	16.35	16.25	16.25
MONDAY, MA	RCH 26,	1906.	
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	8.22	8 95	8 39
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— May	8.42	8.35	8.42
RIBS-(Boxed 25c, more th	an loose)-		
May 8.62	8.70	8.00	8.70
PORK-(Per barrel)-	8.65	8.55	8.62
	16.25	16 20	16.32
May	16.25	16.15	16.22
TUESDAY, MA	ARCH 27,	1906.	
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
May 8.35 July 8.47	8.47	8.35 8.47	8.47
July 8.47	8.57	8.47	8.57
R1BS-(Boxed 25c, more th	an loose)-		0.00
May 8.72 July 8.70	8.82 8.77	8.70	8.80
PORK-(Per barrel)-			
May	16.62	16.45	16.57
			16.40
WEDNESDAY, N	MARCH 2	8, 1906.	
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
May 8.45 July 8.55	8.50	8.42	8.47
R1BS—(Boxed 25c. more th	an loose)_	0.00	0.00
May 8.80	8.80	8.72	8.77
May 8.80 July 8.77	8.80	8.72	8.75
PORK-(Per barrel)-			
May	16.57	16.45	16.50
			16.30
THURSDAY, M	IARCH 29	, 1906.	
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-	0.49	0.08	0
May 8.45 July 8.55	8.45	8.47	8.40
RIBS-(Royed 25c, more th	an loose)-	-	4100
May 8.77 July 8.77		8.65 8.65	8.65
PGRK-(Per barrel)-	8.77 8.77	8.65	8.67
	10 47	10.20	16.30
May	16.30	16.15	16.15
FRIDAY, MA			
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
May 8.40 July 8.50	8.40	8.27	8.27
RIBS(Royed 25c more	han loose	0.01	8.37
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more t May 8.67	8.75	8.52	8.52
July 8.72	8.72	8.55	8.55
PORK-(Per barrel)-			10.50
May	16.22	16.00	16.10
CHICAGO PROV	-	non	

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, March 28.—We quote to-day's parket as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., Chicago, March 28.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10\%; 12@14 ave., 10\%; 14@16 ave., 10\%; 12\@12 ave., 10\%; 14@16 ave., 10\%; 18\@20 ave., 10\%; green picnics, 5\@6 ave., 7\%; 6\@8 ave., 7\%; 8\@10 ave., 7\%; 10\@12 ave., 8\; 12\@14 ave., 8\; green skinned hams, 14\@16 ave., 11\%; 18\@20 ave., 11\%; green clear bellies, 8\@10 ave., 12\; 10\@12 ave., 10\%; No. 1. S. P. hams, 8\@10 ave., 10\%; 14\@16 ave., 10\%; 10\@12 ave., 10\%; 12\@14 ave., 10\%; 14\@16 ave., 10\%; 12\@14 ave., 10\%; 14\@16 ave., 10\%; 12\@20 ave., 10\%; No. 2. S. P. hams, 10\@12 ave., 10\%; 12\@14 ave., 9\%; 14\@16 ave., 10\%; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16\@18 ave., 11\%; 22\@24 ave., 11\%; 22\@24 ave., 11\%; 22\@24 ave., 11\%; 24\@26 ave., 10\%; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5\@6 ave., 7\%; 6\@7 ave., 7\%; 10\@12 ave., 7\%; S\@10 ave., 11\ 11\ 10\@12 ave., 10\%.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

Chicago.

JOHN WISHART & CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS and PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTS Complete Specifications, Installations and Tests.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts	@18
Native Sirloin Steaks16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks20	@22
Native Pot Roasts 8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle 8	@10
Beef Stew 5	0 8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	@10
Corned Rumps, Native8	@10
Corned Ribs	0 6
Corned Flanks	@ 5
Round Steaks	@1216
Round Roasts10	@12%
Shoulder Steaks	@ 8
Shoulder Roasts 8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	0 7
Rolled Roast10	@11

	fancy	
Fore Quarters,	fancy	121/4
Legs, fancy	********** ***	
Stew		8
Shoulders		
Chops, Rib and	Loin	

Mutton.

Legs						*	*		٠		4	٠				*		×		٠		12%
Stew																						8
Shoulders																						8
Hind Quarter	ĸ																					11
Fore Quarters	ï													۰								9
Rib and Loin		C	h	0	p	8			0						0			0	0			16
					-																	

Pork.

	Loins																									
Pork	Chops			٠	0	0			۰	٠	۰									۰			۰			14
Pork	Tende	rs															۰									27
Pork	Butts					۰																				11
Spare	Ribs																									9
Blade																										5
Hock																										7
Pigs'	Head																									5
Leaf	Lard		. ,				. ,	63		. ,		 . ,		. ,												9
													V	R	e	a	1									

Hind	Qua	R I	t	e	ri	ě				۰						 	 					.1	4	
Fore																								
Legs									0					0	0 1	 			0			.10	8	
Breas	tss															 						. 1	8	@10
Shoule	lera						 	 								 						.10	0	-
Cutlet							 									 						. 2	0	

Duttered Onni.	
Tallow 3	@ 34
Mixed Bone and Tallow 11/2	
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs	
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)80	685

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

										1	1	T	a		84	h	a		1	0	0		1	H	h							
Geese														٠									• •									@11
Ducks																															0	
Spring	9				۰	0	0	0			0	0		0					0										0			
Rooste													0 1								01									0	0	
Fowls				× :	*	*			,			,	,			.,	. ,	.,		٠,		.,					. ,	. ,	,		*	
Turkey	8	į.			0	0	0																			 			0		0	@124

Turkey																										@17	
Chicker	18	ŝ					۵			٥	0		0	0			٥		۰			a	0 1	 	.12	@13	
Springs	1					٠						0			۰			0		0	0	۰		 	.12	@13	
Ducks																								 		@14	
Geese																										@11	
			å																								

Choice																								
Good .							 		٠		۰	 		۰				0 1			634	a	7%	
Medium				 			 					 	۰	٠							51/2	a	61/2	
Coarse.	hea	VY		 			 					 			0 1						4	a	514	
Coarse,	sma	all		 	0		 					 							0.1		3	ā	5	
						I																		
Ribs, ?	So.	1.		 								 				 						0	1314	
Ribs, N	0. 2			 			 					 										ä	10	
Ribs, N	10.	3		 			 	0				 			0.1		۰		0 1	0		ā	61/2	
Loins,	No.	1.		 								 						٠				a	141%	
Loins,	No.	2		 			 					 						٠				G	12	

Loins, No. 2. Loins, No. 3. Rounds, No. 1 Rounds, No. 2 Rounds, No. 2 Rounds, No. 3 Chucks, No. 1 Chucks, No. 2 Chucks, No. 2 Chucks, No. 3 Plates, No. 1 Plates, No. 2 Plates, No. 2 Plates, No. 3

				4	b	u		Ņ		•								
Creamery	Prints											. ,						@281/
Creamery	Extras	 			0				0					0				@273
Creamery																		@24
Creamery																		@18
Dairies. (@24
Dairles, 1																		@ 20
Dairies,																		@14
Renovated																		@19
Cold store	170																20	@ 201/

														1	L	g	ü	ŝ	5.											
Extras																														0
Prime	F	ir	8	ŧs		*	×				. ,	. ,					*								*					@
Firsts			,																	٠								0		0
Fresh.	21	ł	83	ns	2	k	e	ŧ.	e	8	9	e	8	1	in	e											۰	0		a
Cold st	or	a	g	e					 												_	_							8	6

CHICAGO MAR	RKET PRICES	Beef bungs, per piece
WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.	SAUSAGE.	Hog middles, per set
Carcass Beef.	Cloth Bologna	Hog bungs, large mediums 6 8 Hog bungs, prime 6 8
Western Cows	Bologna, large, long, round and cloth @ 5 Choice Bologna @ 6½ Viennas @ 7½	Hog bungs, narrow 2 @ 21/6
Western Steers	Frankfurters	Imported wide sheep casings 280 Imported medium wide sheep casings 270
Native Steers, Medium 6% @ 7 Heifers, Good 6% @ 7	Blood, Liver and Headcheese	Imported medium sheep casings
Heifers, Medium	White Tongue	Beef weapands
Fore Quarters1c. under Straight Beef	Prepared Ham	Heef bladders, small, per doz
Beef Cuts. Steer Chucks	Berliner Ham @ 8 Boneless Ham @11	FERTILIZERS.
Cow Chucks	Oxford Ham @11	Dried blood, per unit
Boueless Chucks @ 4% Medium Plates	Polish Sausage	Hoof meal, per unit
Cow Rounds 5%@ 6	8moked Pork	Ground tankage, 12%
Steer Rounds	Farm Sausage	Ground tankage, 10% per unit 2.35 @10c.
Cow Loins, Medium 942@10 Cow Loins, Good @1042	Pork Sausage, short link	Ground tankage, 9 and 20% 2.30 @10c. Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton @18.00
Steer Loins, Heavy 10½@11 Steer Loins, Heavy 15 @15½	Boneiess Pigs' Feet	Ground raw bone, per ton
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	Compressed Ham	Unground tankage, per ton less than ground
Strip Loins 7 @71/3	Special Compressed Ham	HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.
Sirloin Butts 6 9 Shoulder Clods 6 9½	Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry. @16	Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs, average\$275.00
Rolls 9½@10 Rump Butts 9 5	German Salami, New Dry	Hoofs, black, per ton
Trimmings	Mettwurst. New	Hoofs, white, per ton
Cow Ribs, Heavy	Farmer, New 612 Darles, H. C., New 618 Italian Salami, New 418	Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs, ave. ton 52.50
Steer Ribs, Light	Monarque Cervelat @13	Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton 67.50 Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton 95.00
Loin Ends, steer—native 81/2@ 9	Sausage in Oil.	Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton 25.00
Loin Ends, cow	Smoked Pork, 1-50	LARDS.
Flank Steak @ 6½	Bologna, 1-50	Prime steam, cash
Beef Offal,	Viennas, 1-50	Neutral
Hearts @ 2½ Tongues @14	VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.	Lear 6.25@ 7.871/2
Sweetbreads @15	Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels \$7.00 Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels 4.30	STEARINES. Prime oleo
Ox Tail, per lb	Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels 6.75	Oleo, No. 2
Kidneys, each @ 5	Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels 10.00 Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels 12.00	Mutton
Brains @ 4	CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.	Grease 4% @ 5
Veal. Beavy Carcass Veal	Per dos.	OILS. Lard oil. extra winter strained, tierces @65
Light Carcass	1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Extra No. 1 lard oll
Good Careass	4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	No. 2 lard oil
Good Saddles	14 lhs., 1/2 doz. to case 17.75	Oleo oil, No. 2
	EVADACE OF DEEP	Oleo on, No. 2 Sig @ 9
Medium Racks 6 6% Good Racks 8 ft 9	EXTRACT OF BEEF. Per dos.	Oleo stock @ 8
Medium Racks @ 6%	Per dos. 1 oz. jars, 1 dozen în box \$2.25	Oleo stock 6 Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces 60 265 Acidless tallow oil, tierces 53 255
Medium Racks 2 6% Good Racks 8 ft 9 Veal Offal. Brains, each 2 4	Per dos. 1 os. jars, 1 dosen in box. \$2.25 2 os. jars, 1 dosen in box. 8.55 4 oz. jars, 1 dosen in box. 6.50	Oleo stock & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &
Medium Racks	Per dos. Per dos. \$2.25	Oleo stock
Medium Racks	Per dos. Per dos. \$2.26 2 oz. jars, 1 dosen in box. \$2.25 2 oz. jars, 1 dosen in box. \$5.55 4 oz. jars, 1 dosen in box. 6.59 8 oz. jars, ½ dosen in box. 11.60 6 oz. jars, ½ dosen in box. 22.00 2, 5 and 10-lb. tins. \$1.75 per lb.	Oleo stock @ 8 Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces .60 @ 65 Acidless tallow oil, tierces .58 @ 55 TALLOWS. Edible .6½ <
Medium Racks	Per dos. Per dos. \$2.25 2 oz. Jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25 2 oz. Jars, 1 dosen in box 8.55 4 oz. Jars, 1 dosen in box 6.50 8 oz. Jars, 1/2 dosen in box 11.60 6 oz. Jars, 1/2 dosen in box 22.00 2, 5 and 10-lb, tins 51.75 per lb. BARRELED BEEF AND PORK Per lb.	Oleo stock @ 8 Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces 00 065
Medium Caul Caul Caul Caul Caul Caul Caul Caul Caul	Per dos. Per dos. \$2.25 2 oz. Jars, 1 dosen in box	Oleo stock 28
Medium Racks G 64, Good Racks S ft 5	Per dos. Per dos. \$2.25 2 oz. Jars, 1 dosen in box. \$2.25 2 oz. Jars, 1 dosen in box. \$3.55 4 oz. Jars, 1 dosen in box. 6.50 8 oz. Jars, 1/4 dosen in box. 11.60 6 oz. Jars, 1/4 dosen in box. 22.00 2,5 and 10-lb. tins. \$1.75 per lb. BARRELED BEEF AND PORK. Per lb. Q10.00 Plate Beef. Q10.00 Plate Beef. Q10.00 Plate Beef. Q10.00 Q1	Oleo stock @ 8 Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Medium Racks G 64, Good Racks S ft 5	Per dos. Per dos. Per dos. \$2.25 2 oz. Jars. 1 dosen in box. \$2.25 2 oz. Jars. 1 dosen in box. 8.55 4 oz. Jars. 1 dosen in box. 6.50 6.50 5 oz. Jars. 1/2 dosen in box. 11.60 6 oz. Jars. 1/2 dosen in box. 22.00 2.5 and 10-lb. tins. \$1.75 per lb. BARRELED BEEF AND PORK. Per lb. Extra Plate Beef. \$01.00 Plate Beef. \$0.50 Extra Mess Beef. \$0.50 Extra Mess Beef. \$0.50 Prime Mess Beef. \$0.50 Beef Hams \$0.50 Beef Ha	Oleo stock @ 8 Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Medium Racks C 645 Good Racks S ft 5 Veal Offal. Brains, each C 4 Sweetbreads C 4 Sweetbreads C 5 Plucks C 5 Heads, each C 5 Lambs. C 9 Good Caul C 10 Round Dressed Lambe 11½ 212 Saddles Caul C 12 R. D. Lamb Racks C 8 R. D. Lamb Racks C 8 Lamb Free, per pair C 12 Lamb Lacks C 9 C 2 Lamb Racks C 9 C 3 C 4 C 5 C 6 C 7 C 7 C 7 C 8 C 8 C 8 C 9 C	Per dos. Per dos. Per dos.	Oleo stock Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Medium Racks Gety	1 cs. jars, 1 dosen in box Per dos. \$2.25 2 cs. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25 2 cs. jars, 1 dosen in box \$5.55 4 cs. jars, 1 dosen in box \$6.50 5 cs. jars, 3/4 dosen in box \$11.60 6 cs. jars, 3/4 dosen in box \$12.00 2, 5 and 10-lb. tins \$1.15 per lb. BARRELED BEEF AND PORK	Oleo stock @ 8 Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces 00 065
Medium Racks G 645	Per dos. Per dos. Per dos. \$2.25 2 oz. Jars. 1 dosen in box. \$2.25 2 oz. Jars. 1 dosen in box. \$3.55 4 oz. Jars. 1 dosen in box. 6.50 5 oz. Jars. 1 dosen in box. 11.60 6 oz. Jars. 1 dosen in box. 12.00 2, 5 and 10-lb. tins. 15.175 per lb. BARRELED BEEF AND PORK. Per lb. Extra Plate Beef. 210.00 Plate Beef. 29.50 Extra Mess Beef. 29.50 Extra Mess Beef. 29.50 Prime Mess Beef. 29.00 Beef Hams 29.00 Beef Hams 29.00 Beef Hams 29.00 Extra Mess Beef. 29.00 Extra Mess Be	Oleo stock @ 8 Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Wedium Racks C 6 %	Per dos. Per dos. Per dos. \$2.25 20s. jars, 1 dosen in box. \$2.25 20s. jars, 1 dosen in box. \$3.25 40s. jars, 1 dosen in box. \$6.50 40s. jars, 1 dosen in box. \$1.60 60s. jars, 3/4 dosen in box. \$11.60 60s. jars, 3/4 dosen in box. \$12.00 22.00 22.00 25 and 10-lb. tins. \$1.75 per lb. BARRELED BEEF AND PORK. Per lb. \$21.00 Plate Beef \$	Oleo stock @ 8 Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Medium Racks G 64, Good Racks S ft 5	1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.25	Oleo stock
Medium Sacks Gety	1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.25	Oleo stock
Medium Racks C 64,	Per dos. Per dos. Per dos. \$2.25 20z. Jars. 1 dosen in box. \$2.25 20z. Jars. 1 dosen in box. \$3.55 40z. Jars. 1 dosen in box. \$3.55 40z. Jars. 1 dosen in box. \$1.56 40z. Jars. 1 dosen in box. \$1.60 40z. Jars. 1 dosen in box. \$1.60 40z. Jars. 1 dosen in box. \$1.60 40z. 22.00 2.5 40z. 10.10	Oleo stock
Medium Racks G 64, G 60	1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.25	Oleo stock
Medium Racks G 64, Good Racks G 64, Good Racks G 64, Good Racks G 64, G 66, G 64, G 66, G 66	1 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25 2 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25 2 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$5.55 4 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$6.50 5 os. jars, 3/4 dosen in box \$11.60 5 os. jars, 3/4 dosen in box \$11.60 6 os. jars, 3/4 dosen in box \$12.00 2, 5 and 10-lb. tins \$1.75 per lb. BARRELED BEEF AND PORK Extra Plate Beef \$7.00 Extra Meas Beef \$7.00 Ex	Oleo stock
Medium Racks G 84	1 cs. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25	Oleo stock Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Medium Racks G 84, Good Racks S ft 5	1 os. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.25	Oleo stock Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Medium Racks G 84, Good Racks S ft 5	Per dos. Per dos. Per dos.	Oleo stock Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Medium Racks G 84, Good Racks S ft 5	1 cs. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25	Oleo stock Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Medium Racks G 84,	1 os. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.25 2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$3.25 3 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$3.55 4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$1.56 5 oz. jars, ½ dozen in box \$11.60 6 oz. jars, ½ dozen in box \$11.60 5 oz. jars, ½ dozen in box \$1.00 2, 5 and 10-lb. tins \$1.75 per lb. BARRELED BEEF AND PORK Extra Plate Beef \$9.50 Extra Meas Beef \$9.50 Extra Meas Beef \$9.50 Extra Meas Beef \$9.50 Extra Meas Beef \$9.00 Beef Hams \$9.00 Mess Pork \$10.25 Clear Fat Backs \$01.25 Eamly Back Pork \$01.25 Eamly Back Pork \$01.25 Eamly Back Pork \$01.25 Eamly Back Pork \$01.25 Early Back Pork \$0.25 Early Ba	Oleo stock
Medium Racks G 84	1 os. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.25 2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$3.25 3 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$3.55 4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$3.55 5 oz. jars, 3/4 dozen in box \$11.60 5 oz. jars, 3/4 dozen in box \$12.00 5 oz. jars, 3/4 dozen in box \$11.60 5 oz. jars, 3/4 dozen in box \$11.60 5 oz. jars, 3/4 dozen in box \$12.00 5 oz. jars, 3/4 dozen in box \$10.00 5 oz. jars, 3/4 dozen \$10.00 5 oz. jars,	Oleo stock
Medium Racks C 84	1 os. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.25 2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$3.25 2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$3.55 4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$3.55 5 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$11.60 5 oz. jars, 1/4 dozen in box \$11.60 6 oz. jars, 1/4 dozen in box \$22.00 2, 5 and 10-lb. tins \$1.75 per lb. BARRELED BEEF AND PORK	Oleo stock
Medium Racks C 84	1 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25 2 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25 2 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$5.55 4 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$6.50 5 os. jars, ½ dosen in box \$11.60 5 os. jars, ½ dosen in box \$11.60 6 os. jars, ½ dosen in box \$12.00 2	Oleo stock
Sedium Racks Sedi	1 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25 2 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25 2 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$3.55 4 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$3.55 5 os. jars, 3/4 dosen in box \$11.60 5 os. jars, 3/4 dosen in box \$11.60 6 os. jars, 3/4 dosen in box \$11.60 2 0.5 and 10-lb. tins \$1.75 per lb. BARRELED BEEF AND PORK	Oleo stock Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Medium Racks C 64	1 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25 2 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$3.25 2 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$5.55 4 os. jars, 1 dosen in box \$5.55 5 os. jars, 3/4 dosen in box \$11.60 5 os. jars, 3/4 dosen in box \$11.60 6 os. jars, 3/4 dosen in box \$11.60 2 0.5 and 10-lb. tins \$1.75 per lb. BARRELED BEEF AND PORK Extra Plate Beef \$9.00 Pla	Oleo stock G
Medium Racks C 64	1 cs. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25	Oleo stock Gas
Medium Racks C 64	1 cs. jars, 1 dosen in box	Oleo stock Gas
Sedium Racks Sedi	1 cs. jars, 1 dosen in box	Oleo stock Gas
Sedium Racks Sedi	1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.25	Oleo stock Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Medium Racks C 64	1 cs. jars, 1 dosen in box \$2.25	Oleo stock Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Sedium Racks Set 5	1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.25 2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.25 2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.55 4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$2.55 5 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box \$1.60 5 oz. jars, 1/4 dozen \$1.60 5 oz. jars, 1/4 d	Oleo stock G

NEW VODE M		
NEW VODE M		Chickens, Brollers-4 lbs. per pair and under-
NEW IURE BLA	ARKET PRICES	Philadelphia, dry-picked
LIVE CATTLE.	BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.	New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy @25
	Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut @\$65.00	New York and Pa., dry-picked, av. run18 @20 Chickens, Roasting—
ood to choice native steers	Flat shin bonce, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per	Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy18 @16 Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run16 @17
oor to ordinary native steers 4.00@ 4.50	100 bones, per 2,000 lbs	New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy @18
xen and stags 2.75@ 4.85	Thigh bones, av. 90@85 lbs. cut, per	N. Y. and Pa., dry-picked, average rum12 @14 N. Y. and Pa., dry-picked, poor to med10 @13
tulis and dry cows	100 bones, per 2,000 lbs	Western, dry-picked, average run12 @11 Western, dry-picked, poor to medium10 @11
	quality, per ton	Southern, dry-picked, average run12 @11
LIVE CALVES.	BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.	Western scalded, average run
ive veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs\$8.25@8.50 ive veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs. 6.75@8.00	Fresh steer tongues T5@50c. a place	South & Southwestern, scalded, average run
dve veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs. 4.50@6.50	Fresh cow tongues 1000cc. a place	South and Southwestern scalded, poor to
Ive veal calves, small, per 100 lbs 3.00@3.50	Culves' head, scalded	FowlsPhiladelphia, dry-picked, fancy 214 Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run 214
dve veal calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs. —@—	Sweethreads, beef 18@35c. a pound	Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run @1- Western, dry-picked, selected, boxes @1-
dve veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs —@—	Calves' liver	Western, dry-picked, average run
LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.	Nect kidneys	Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked,
ressed hothouse lambs, ch., heavy, each6 00@6 50 ressed hothouse lambs, medium grades4 00@5 00	Livers, beef @ Se. a pound	Western, scalded, selected, boxes 01:
pressed hothouse lambs, common, each3 00@3 50	Oxtalle 6@ Te. a piece	Western, scalded, average run
ive spring lambs, per head 5 00@7 00	Hearts, beef	Southern & Southwes'n, scalded, average
dve yearling lambs, gd. to ch., per 100 lbs.7 00@7 30	Rolls, beef	Southern & Southwes'n, inferior grades 11 @1:
Ave yearling lambs, com. to fair, 100 lbs.6 00@6 75 Ave yearling lambs, culls, per 100 lbs5 00@5 75	Lambe' fries 6@16c. a pair	Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-scalded 210
Ave sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs 5 35@6 00	Fresh pork, loins, city 101/4	Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs, to dos., per
dve sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs4 00@5 25	Fresh pork, loins, Western	Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs, to don., per
lve sheep, culls, per 100 lbs 3 00@3 50	BUTCHERS' FAT.	dozen
LIVE HOGS.	Ordinary shop fat 8	per dozen
logs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.) @\$6.90	Suet, fresh and heavy	Squabs, dark, per dozen
logs, medium		Squabs, culls, per dosen56
rigs : @ 7.45	SAUSAGE CASINGS.	FROZEN.
Doughs 5.90@ 6.25	Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	Turkeys—Hens, No. 1
DRESSED BEEF.	Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	Toms, No. 2
CITY DRESSED.	Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrew 44	Broilers-Milk-fed, dry-picked, 4 lbs. and
holce native, beavy @ 8%	Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	under to pair
Choice native, light 8 @ 8% Common to fair, native 7 @ 7%	bbls., per lb., f. s. b	No. 1
WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.	Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. s. b 50	Roasting Chickens-Milk-fed, dry-picked,
Choice native, heavy @ 8	Beef, rounds, per set, f. e. b. Chicago 13	fancy
Choice native, light	Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York 14 Beef, rounds, per lb	Average No. 1
Native, com. to fair	Beef, bungs, place, f. e. b. New York 6%	Fowls—No. 1
Choice Western, light 7 @ 7%	Beef, bungs, per lb	Ducks-No. 1
Common to fair Texas @ 7	Beef, middles, per set, f. e. b. Chicage 48 Beef, middles, per set, f. e. b. New York 43	No. 2
Good to choice heifers 7 @ 7%	Beef, middles, per lb	No. 2 8 @1
Common to fair heifers	Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s 6 5%	LIVE POULTRY.
Common to fair cows 61/2 7	Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s 31/3 € 3	Spring Chickens, per lb
Good to choice oxen and stags @ 7	SPICES.	Roosters, per lb
Common to fair oxen and stags 6% Fleshy bologna bulls	Pepper, Sing., white	Turkeys, per lb
Fresh pork loins, Western	Pepper, Sing., black 121/2 14	Geese, per pair
BEEF CUTS.	Pepper, Penang, white	
Ribs, No. 1, 10@11c.; No. 2, 9@10c.; No. 3, 8@9c.; Loins, No. 1, 12c.; No. 2, 10c.; No. 3, 8½c. Chucks,	Pepper, shot	FERTILIZER MARKETS. BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.
No. 1, 61/2c.; No. 2, 51/2c.; No. 3, 5c. Rounds, No. 1,	Coriander 10 13	Bone meal, steamed, per ton322.00 @23.0
74c.; No. 2, 64c.; No. 8, 6c.	Cloves	Bone meal, raw, per ton 25.00 @25.5
DRESSED CALVES.	SALTPETRE.	Dried blood, West, high grade, fine. Nitrate of soda—spot
Venis, city dressed, prime, per lb	Crude @ 434	Bone black, discard, per ton 13.00 @14.0 Bone black, discard, sugar house del.
Veals, good to choice, per lb	Refined—Granulated	New York
Calves, country dressed, fair to good12 @121/2	Powdered 5 6 5%	ammonia @ 2.8
Calves, country dressed, common	GREEN CALFSKINS.	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago
DRESSED HOGS.	No. 1 skins\$0.19	Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.
Pigs @ 9%	No. 2 skins	Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.
Hogs, beavy @ 84		Chicago
Hogs, 180 lbs	No. 2, 12½-14 1.65	Chicago
Hogs, 140 lbs	No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia
DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.	No. 1 kips, 14-18	and 15 p. c. bone phosphate 2.70 and : Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia,
Spring lambs, choice, per lb	No. 1 B. M. kips	per ton
Spring lambs, good	No. 2 B. M. kips	Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs. 3.12 3.1
Spring lambs, culls	Branded skins	Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.
Sheep, medium to good 8 @ 8%	Branded bins 140	spot
Sheep, culls @ 74	Ticky skins	So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston. 6.50 @ 7.
PROVISIONS.	Ticky kips	So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,
	No. 3 skins	f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs. 3.50 @ 3.5 The same, dried 3.75 @ 4.0
(Jobbing Trade.)	DRESSED POULTRY.	POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average		
	PRESH KILLED.	Kainit, shipment, per 2.240 lbs \$5.55
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	Turkeys—Western, selected, young hens @19 Western, selected, young toms, medium	Kainit, ex-store, in bulk 9.60 @10.
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	Turkeys—Western, selected, young heas 219 Western, selected, young toms, medium weights	Kainit, ex-store, in bulk
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average. .12½@13 Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average. .12 @12½ Smoked hams, heavy. .12 @12½ California hams, smoked, light. .9 @1½ California hams, smoked, heavy. .0 @1½ Smoked shoulders .9½@10	Turkeys—Western, selected, young hens @19 Western, selected, young toms, medium weights 17 @18 Western mixed, average run	Kainit, ex-store, in bulk. 9.00 @10. Kleserit, future shipment 7.00 @ 7. Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store 1.98 @ 2. Muriate potash, 80 p. c., fature shipment 1.90 @ 2.
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	Turkeys—Western, selected, young hens @19 Western, selected, young toms, medium weights	Kainit, ex-store, in bulk
Smoked hams, 10 lbs, average 12½@13 Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, average 12 @12½ Smoked hams, heavy 12 @12½ California hams, smoked, light 9 @9½ California hams, smoked, heavy 9 @9½ Smoked shoulders 9½@10 Smoked bacon, boneless 13 @13½	Turkeys—Western, selected, young hens @19 Western, selected, young toms, medium weights	Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store 1.95 @ 2.6 Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship- ment 1.99 @ 2.6

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Livesteck Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 28. CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 47,246, being about 1,000 less than the same period last week, and 6,000 more than the corresponding time in 1905. The daily arrivals were: Monday, 23,736; Tuesday, 3,690; Wednesday (estimated), 20,000. There is little of news to report in the cattle situation this week. An undertone of dulness prevailed, and the trade fluctuated within a narrow range of 10c. on beef steers. The quality of the offerings, while not fancy, includes a large number of good corn-fed steers averaging 1,200@1,450 lbs., and a big portion of the medium beef cattle are going from \$4.75@5.25. Tops reached \$6.25 Monday, and the best to-day went at \$6.15. Four loads going at this price averaged 1,483 @1.552 lbs. Some 1,610-lb. cattle brought \$5.95, and one load averaging 1,307 lbs. went at \$5.90. A load of Hereford yearling averaging 1,095 lbs. brought \$5.70 and another lot averaging 1,080 lbs. at \$5.50. Exporters bought at \$5.10@5.45, and good shipping steers went largely at \$5.15@5.40; medium to good killers, \$4.65@5, and a liberal number of plain light killers at \$4.30@4.60. The top of the market a year ago to-day was \$6.30 for 63 Shorthorns averaging 1,490 lbs. Cow stuff continues to sell at high prices. The demand is good and the supply light. Fat heavy cows up to \$4.60, and choice lots quotable upwards of \$4; medium, \$3.50@3.75; good heifers in strong demand at \$4@5; bulls weak, export \$3.75@4.20; bologna, \$3.25@3.40. Calves recovered 25@50c. from the bad jolt last week, tops to-day \$6.75; bulk, \$5.75@6.25. Stockers and feeders in strong demand for well-bred lots; good feeders, \$4.25@4.60. The general market to-day was weak to 10c. lower. Sellers look for unsatisfactory cattle markets until Lent is over.

narkets until Lent is over.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs on Monday were somewhat over 54,000, which was somewhat larger than the trade had expected, and as shipping orders were somewhat light packers took advantage of the heavy run and forced a decline of 10@15c. Tuesday's receipts were quite light, being only a trifle over 12,000, and yet salesmen could force only a scant nickel advance in prices. To-day's (Wednesday) receipts estimated at 25,000, and as usual on a Wednesday shipping orders were light, which fact the packers took advantage of and bought their droves a trifle less than yesterday. The big packers are fighting any advance very hard, and in our opinion nothing but extremely light receipts will cause any advance in the market or in fact hold prices at the present level. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best medium heavyweight shippers, \$6.35@6.45; good to fancy bacon grades, \$6.35@6.50; mixed grades, \$6.30@6.35; good to best heavy packers, \$6.25@6.35; coarse heavy packers, \$5.75@6; pigs, \$5.75@

SHEEP.—Monday's receipts of sheep and lambs were below general expectations, and particularly so as to the sheep end of the receipts. Buyers for the local packers' interests as well as for export purposes were in the field early and bought up everything in the sheep and yearling line at strong to 10c. higher prices than at the close of last week, and exporters in order to fill space already contracted for were forced to use a considerable portion of the heaviest grades of lambs in order to do so. Lambs, however, being in the majority. sold slowly at a decline of 10 @15c., excepting on a limited number of very prime select grades. Tuesday's receipts were

THE GEO. F. TAYLOR CO.
Fuller's Earth and Bone Black

For Filtering Purposes

ALSO ALL FERTILIZER CHEMICALS
AND MATERIALS.

No. 80 Pine St., New York

normal, and prices remained very much the same as Monday on both sheep and lambs in fleece, but the wire edge had worn off to some extent in regard to both clipped sheep and lambs. Sales on such looked about 10c. lower than Monday. To-day's receipts, estimated at 16,000, included an unusually limited number of sheep and yearlings and fully 90 per cent. of the receipts were composed of lambs, which created a very active demand for sheep at strong to 10c. higher prices than yesterday. Exporters took the heavy weight lambs suitable for their purpose at steady former prices of the week, while packers balked to some extent on the strong weight lambs as well as all medium grades. Light weight fat lambs were in strong demand and light supply, and sold strong to 10c. higher, while those between this grade and exports moved very slowly and about 10c. lower. Export wethers, \$6@6.25; export yearlings, \$6.25 @6.50; handy weight good killing yearlings, \$5.70@6.50; prime heavy native ewes, \$5.60@6.50; good to choice medium weight Western ewes, \$5@5.50; good to choice lambs, \$6.40@6.60; feeders and light weight fat lambs, \$6.10

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, March 30. CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 39,300; last week, 38,100; same week last year. 30,500. A smaller proportion of beef grades were included in the cattle supply this week, and this, with the better demand from Eastern buyers, combined to advance beef steers 10@ 15c. Best steers, \$5.40@5.85; bulk, \$4.70@5.40. Best heifers and cows were higher; heifers and yearlings selling at \$4.25@5.25; cows, \$4@4.75; bulls, \$3.25@4.25. Veals were 50c. lower; best. \$6.50. Quarantine steers, 10@15c. higher, \$4@4.90; stockers and feeders, 10@20c. lower.

20c. lower.
HOGS.—Receipts this week, 41,500; last week, 49,200; same week last year, 43,200. Continued small receipts and high prices for provisions enabled salesmen to secure 5@10c. advance on hogs this week. Market strong to-day: top. \$6.45; bulk, 6.30@6.40; light weights up to \$6.35. Approaching the top more closely each week. Quality averages good; liberal marketing is assured when the country roads will permit, and big declines are expected within a few weeks. Present prices

expected within a few weeks. Present prices are the highest since May, 1903.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 40,800; last week, 31,600; same week last year, 25,100. Mutton prices were lower Monday, but have strengthened since, in spite of heavy receipts, and the market is closing the week strong. Remunerative wool prices are the main element of strength. Quality has averaged good, but the proportion of lambs continues above 80 per cent. of the receipts. Lambs range from \$5.90@6.50; yearlings, up to \$5.90; wethers \$5.90; were \$5.90; wethers

ers. \$5.80; ewes. \$5.40.

HIDES are strong: green salted. 10½c.; bulls and stags, 9½c.; glue. 6c.; horse hides. \$2.50 @3.50; part cured hides. 1c. less; dry flint butcher, 18@20c.; culls. 12c.

Packers' purchases this week:

Hogs. Cattle Sheer Armour 5.210 9,988 8.520 Amer. D. B. & P. Co. 2,763 8.556 2.983 Cudahy 1.204 1.523 5.380 Morris 3.590 416 Schwarzschild 4.328 5.955 4.655 4.662 9.190

ST. JOSEPH (Special Letter to The Mational Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., March 27.
The market movement of cattle is rather lighter than last week, as indicated by two days' receipts at this point as well as at outside markets. This is resulting in a slightly improved demand, although not to the extent of any quotable advance in prices, buying interests absorbing supplies readily at full

firm figures. The supply at five leading markets for the week shows a shrinkage of 11,000 as compared with two days of last week. Cattle arriving at this point are largely made up of short fed, light to medium weight steers, lacking fat, and are selling mostly at \$4.75@ 5.15. Very few cattle weighing above 1,250 pounds are coming to this point, although buyers show a preference for them and readily take any weighty steers at good prices as compared with other points. The market for cows and heifers does not show any change, supplies are relatively small compared with steers, and demand is urgent enough to hold prices at a firm level. There are not enough stock steers and feeders coming to supply the demand, and prices for these are 10@15c. higher than a week ago.

In the hog trade prices have been erratic during the last week, although fluctuations have at no time been light, and today finds prices the highest of the winter; in fact, at the highest level seen since the latter weeks

In the hog trade prices have been erratic during the last week, although fluctuations have at no time been light, and today finds prices the highest of the winter; in fact, at the highest level seen since the latter weeks in May, 1903. This sharp advance of today is no doubt due to the fact of bad roads and flooded conditions in the country, greatly curtailing the market movement. It is not considered probable in trade circles that packers will let prices go much higher unless it is on receipts curtailed down to the fresh meat demand.

The market for sheep continues to be heavily supplied and the trend in prices is against the selling interests. It is beginning to be believed that the big holders in Colorado and other Western sections are now in a selling humor and will let supplies move liberally, even on small breaks. This being true, there is not much prospect of an early reaction, as fully half of the Colorado winter feeding is still to be marketed.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, March 27, 1906.
On account of the unusually heavy receipts of cattle last week the market ruled slow and lower most of the time, although the decline in prices was not at all serious, in the neighborhood of 10@15c, on an average. Considering the size of the receipts, the bad weather and the rather unsatisfactory tone to reports from eastern points the market was not in very bad shape. This week, with very moderate supplies, there has been an improved tone to the trade, and while there has been no material advance in prices the receipts have been well cleaned up right along at slightly firmer figures. Quotations are not a great deal different from a week ago, the good to choice 1.200 to 1.450-pound beeves selling at \$5.00@5.60, with fair to pretty good 1.050 to 1.300-pound beeves at \$4.50@5.90, and the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades around \$4.00@4.50, and from that down. Western hay-fed steers have been selling to both killers and feeder buyers around \$3.50@4.60. Cow stuff has been in active demand and strong right along, although the common canning grades are still slow and unsatisfactory sellers. Prices show a wide range, from \$1.50 to \$4.00, but most of the deem stock sells around \$3.00@3.85. Business in stockers and feeders has not been very rushing for several days on account of the weather. Snow and thaws alternate with rain and freezes so that roads and feed yards are in bad shape. The supply has not been very heavy, however, and the decline in prices has only been about 10@15c. Common to choice stock sells from \$3.00 to \$4.60 with the bulk of the trading at \$3.50@4.25.

There was a heavy run of hogs last week, but as the demand from all sources was also of liberal proportions the market not only held up well but there was an advance all along the line. Local packers are apparently unable to hold prices down in the face of the big demand for both the fresh and cured product, while the demand from Eastern packers appears to be increasing rather than diminishing. Buyers are anxious for the hogs regardless of weight and quality, and while the heavy and butcher grades still have slightly the best of it the range is narrow and local

prices well in line with Eastern figures. To-day there were only about 11,500 hogs here and prices advanced sharply. Tops brought \$6.35, the highest of the season, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.25@6.30, or about a dime higher than on last Tuesday, when the bulk of the trading was at \$6.15@6.17½.

the bulk of the trading was at \$6.15@6.17½.

The sheep market appears to be just about holding its own. Receipts continue rather liberal, but the quality of the offerings is not very good and there is no very urgent demand from any source. A good share of the offerings are on the short fed and only partly fatted order, and these largely sell to parties who will shear and fatten them. Prices are little, if any, lower than they were a week ago. Fat lambs are quoted at \$6.00@6.50: vearlings. \$5.25@6.00: wethers, \$5.20.0 6.50; yearlings, \$5.25@6.00; 5.70, and ewes, \$4.40@5.20, wethers, \$5.20@

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY	RECEIPTS	TO	MARCH	26,	1906

1	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2.480	-	1,288	11,246	13.215
Sixtleth street.	1.593	85	3,796	9.135	
Fortieth street.	-	-	-		17,675
Lehigh Valley		-	-	-	-
Weehawken	1,220	-	-	1,087	-
Scattering	_	64	95	31	3,700
Totals1	1.043	149	5,179	21.499	34.590
Totals last w'k.1	0.219	129	6,099	17,970	31,916
	WEEK	LV EV	PORTS		

WEIGHT BALVI	W L 45 s		
		Live sheep	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. Armenian	413	-	680
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. Mesaba	275	_	1,600
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. St. Paul	-	-	1,350
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. St. Cuthbert	200		-
J. Shamberg & Son. Ss. Armenian	412	1.087	-
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Mesaba J. Shamberg & Sov. Ss. St. Cuth-	275	-	Ministration in Contract of the Contract of th
bert	350	-	
J. Shamberg & Son. Ss. Martello.	100	10000	-
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Armenian	-	-	2.650
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic		-	1.650
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	-	-	1.200
Armour & Co., Ss. Armenian		Size.	1,100
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	-	-	2.425
J. Stern & Son. Ss. Mesaha	-	-	300
Cudahy Pkg. Co., Ss. Umbria	-	-	1,650
Total exports		1,087	14.605
Total exports last week	2,451	1.263	16.835

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MARCH 26, 1906

				ive tle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from:						
New York			2	.025	1.087	14,605
Boston			2	228	1.107	5.500
Baltimore				862	-	
Philadelphia			1.	197	-	800
Portland			1.	604	-	-
Newport News				322	-	-
St. John's				906	60	
Destination of expor	rts;					
To London			2	406		8,875
To Liverpool			5	121	2,194	12,030
To Glasgow				885	60	-
To Bristol				140		-
To Manchester				282	-	
To Antwerp				150	-	
To Hull				100		_
Totals to all ports.			. 9	144	2,254	20,903
Totals to all ports las	16 W	eek	.10	186	3,301	27,033

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 24:

CATTLE.

Chicago	31,195
Omaha	
Kansas City	25,344
St. Joseph	9,639
Cudalay	2,000
Cudahy	462
Sloux City	2,916
Wichita	104
South St. Paul	7,80
Louisville	154
New York and Jersey City	9.163
Detroit	900
Buffalo	3,256
	01,001
HOGS.	

Chicago		í,			. ,	. ,	. ,	. ,			6		*												 		100,83
Omaha		٠			0		0.	0 1				0		e		0			•						 		58,99
Kansas Ci St. Joseph	5.3		5		,		7 7	,	8	,	*			0	A	A	0	*		*	2.	*		. ,	 0.1	in	38.86
Cudany		٠							 																	 	5.81
Stoux City			0	0					 			0			0	0	0	0	0	٥			. ,				26,70
Ottumwa																											11 0

Cedar Rapids	11,747
Wichita	5,508
Bloomington	2,235
South St. Paul	18,102
Indianapolis	12,520
Louisville	3.988
New York and Jersey City	34,590
Detroit	4.353
Buffalo	31,600
SHEEP.	
Chicago	55,786
Omaha	26,254
Kansas City	25,665
St. Joseph	46,713
Cudahy	348
Sioux City	489
Wichita	23
South St. Paul	2.870
New York and Jersey City	20,412
Detroit	1.300
Buffalo	40,900
	40,000

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	15,000	3,500
Kansas City		3,000	3,500
Omaha		7,000	
MONDAY, MA	ARCH 26,	1906.	
Chicago	26,000	52,000	30,000
Kansos Clty	10,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	2,300	4,000	13,000
TUESDAY, M	ARCH 27.	1906.	
Chicago	4.500	12,000	17,000
Kansas City		12,000	6.000
Omaha	5,000	7,000	9,000
WEDNESDAY,	MARCH :	28, 1906.	
Chicago	18,000	25,000	20,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,000	9,000
Omaha	6,000	7,700	18,000
THURSDAY, Y	MARCH 2	9, 1906.	
Chicago	6,500	23,000	18,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,000	5,000
Omaha	4,700	9,500	13,000
FRIDAY, MA	RCH, 30,	1906.	
Chicago		15,000	7,000
Kansas City		6,000	2,000
Omalia	2,200	7,500	4,500

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.55@8.60; city steam, \$8.25; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.90; do., South Africa, tes., \$9.35; do., kegs, \$10.35; compound, \$6.371/2 car lots.

HOG MARKETS, MARCH 30.

CHICAGO.-Keceipts, 15,000; 5c. higher;

KANSAS CITY.-Receipts, 6,000; strong;

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,500; strong; \$6.20@

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; \$5.70@6.52½. INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; higher;

\$6.45@6.60. EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; strong;

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 35 cars; higher;

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to the National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 30.-Beef, extra India mess. tierces, 78s. 9d.; pork, prime Western, 77s. 6d.; shoulders, 40s.; Western, 77s. 6d.; shoulders, 40s.; hams, short clear, 51s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 49s.; do., short rib, 51s. 6d.; do., long clear, 30@ 35 lbs., 48s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 47s. 6d.; backs, 46s. 6d.; bellies, 47s. 6d. Tallow, 25s. 6d. Turpentine, 47s. 6d. Rosin, common, 9s. 10½d. Cheese, white new, 63s. 6d.; do, colored, 68s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 42½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 29s. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 19s. 9d. Refined petroleum (London) 19s. 9d. Refined petroleum (London), 5 15-16d.; linseed (London), March and April, 43s. 9d.; linseed oil (London), 20s. 92/d.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Chicago, March 29.—Prices in fertilizer ma-

terials are firm as noted in quotations. There is very little stock available or offering. (See page 30 for latest quotations.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Concluded from page 34.)

in store in New York. Another feature of the week has been considerable selling of September and October crude and October refined at what can be called prevailing high prices. The mills seems to be inclined to let go of considerable crude for new crop on the present basis, but buyers seem to be disin-clined to take hold of deliveries later than

October.

Produce Exchange prices at 3:30 to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, March, 34c. bid, 34½c. asked; April, 34c. bid, 34½c. asked; May, 34c. bid, 34½c. asked; July, 34c. bid, 34½c. asked; September, 34¼c. bid, 34½c. asked; October, 33¾c. bid, 34c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 36c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 36c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 19s. 7½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS. Provisions.

Hog receipts were small for the day, and Hog receipts were small for the day, and their prices 5c. higher. Notwithstanding this, the products markets opened only a trifle firmer, and soon ruled weaker. The sentiment because of the coal strike probably has some influence, since if the coal strike becomes prolonged it would undoubtedly disturb labor in manufacturing interests and shorten home consumption of the hog products. But there is more or less of a feeling that the coal trouble is more a temporary affair than otherwise. Nevertheless, some timid "longs" were selling. selling.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed Oil.

Market again slacker, and ½½c. easier, as well as easier prices for hog products and cotton, and partly by reason of a natural reaction, but, as well, from the coal labor disturbance, which more directly affects hog products and cotton, but with which other products are in sympathy. "Call" prices: April, 33¾ @34½c.; May, 33¾ @34½c.; July, 33¾ @34¾c.; September, 34¼ @34¾c.; October, 33@34c. Sales, 200 bbls. July at 34c.

Tallow.

Tallow

Situation unchanged from the features in our review.

-CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.) New York, March 29.—Quotations are New York, March 29.—Quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent. 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. for 60 per cent. 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$2. per lb. 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb. 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent. 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs. Borax at 8c. per lb. Tale at 1%c. per lb. Palm oil in casks, 5%c. per lb., and in barrels 6½c. per lb. Green olive oil at 57 to 58c. per gal. Yellow olive oil at 60 to 62c. per gal. Green olive oil foots, 5 to 5¼c. per lb. Ceylon cocoanut oil, 6¾c. per lb. Cochin cocoanut oil, 7¾ to 8c. per lb. Cottonseed oil, 37c. per gal. Corn oil, 4½ to 4%c. per lb. 4%c. per lb.

FISHING COMPANIES COMBINE.

A combination was effected last week at Gloucester, Mass., by four of the largest fishing concerns on the North Atlantic coast, the new company being known as the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company. Daily newspapers credited the combination to a fear that certain meat packing interests would get control of the fishing trade if some such action was not taken. The four firms are David B. Smith & Company, John Pew, Slade, Gorton & Company, and Reed & Gamage. It is the intention of the company to incorporate with a capital of about \$1,000,000, but details of incorporation were left until another meeting.



RETAIL SECTION



POULTRY BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED.

The Agricultural Committee of the New York State Assembly this week reported favorably the bill which requires all poultry intended for sale or storage to be drawn. This bill, if it becomes a law, will prevent the sale of all poultry, game or meat animals, "unless divested of the lung tissues, entire digestive or intestinal tracts, gall receptacle, craw and gizzard lining within forty-eight hours after slaughter." As is well known, such a law would practically wipe out the dressed poultry business in the State of New York, and in large cities especially it would make poultry a prohibitive luxury.

The bill has for its only advocates a small coterie of medical and pure food cranks who have fearsome theories of the poisonous effect of eating poultry which is sold or stored undrawn. No one of these theorists has ever been able to prove the truth of his assertions by submitting actual evidence or the reports of legitimate experiments. On the contrary, opponents of the bill have shown conclusively that evil effects do not result from the storing of undrawn poultry; on the contrary, to attempt to market or store poultry which had been drawn would be much more likely to bring about bad results to health and digestion.

The favorable report of the committee on this New York bill was a surprise. A similar measure in Massachusetts was tabled to await the results of two years' practical experimentation, and in the District of Columbia the plan was rejected by the health It is said that the favorable authorities. action at Albany does not mean that the bill will be passed. The "father" of the bill comes from the district where the theorists are strongest, and the introducer of the bill also found his political fat in danger of burning. It is said that the favorable report was made as a friendly concession to these fellow-members, who can thus go home to their constituents with the claim that they have done their part. The final vote on the bill will show a different result, it is believed, and poultry men and butchers who are active in working against the measure think there will be no doubt as to its ultimate defeat.

TO SELL EGGS BY WEIGHT.

The Iowa Legislature has passed a bill revising the law of weights and measures, one provision of which assumes to regulate the weight of eggs. According to a section of the bill one dozen eggs must weigh a pound and a half, whether they are the product of Brahma, Cochin China or just plain hen. Incidentally, the bill does a good turn for the thrifty housewife. When she goes to market for a dozen eggs and is not satisfied with the size of the "hen-fruit" counted out to her, she may demand that it be put on the scales and if it fails to weigh up to the standard more eggs must be added, in direct violation of the mathematical declaration that twelve make one dozen.

OMAHA BUTCHERS ON WARPATH.

A committee of the Omaha retail butchers' association is investigating charges that Omaha packers are selling direct to the retail trade. It is claimed that at least two local packers are doing business with hotels and restaurants, and that a new retail market recently opened on Sixteenth street, Omaha, is owned by two South Omaha packers. The retailers threaten to go outside of Omaha for their supplies if this is proven.

SANITARY MEAT REGULATIONS.

At the instance of the Master Butchers' Association the Grand Rapids, Mich., city council has adopted ordinances forbidding the exposure of meat in front of stores or in open windows, where it is in danger of contamination from dust, etc. An ordinance regulating the construction of cement buildings was also passed at the suggestion of the meat men.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

G. W. Yates has opened a shop at Rockford, Wash.

Ed. Gilby will open a meat market at Flint, Mich.

V. L. Stohr will open a new meat market at Goshen, N. Y.

Hartman & Hurr have opened a new meat market at Bucyrus, O.

Lee Chalker has engaged in the meat business at Gresham, Ore.

J. B. Hemenway has sold his meat market at Weiser, Ida., to D. Gray.

The Choctaw meat market at Shawnee, Okla., was burned last week.

Robert R. Converse will open a new meat market at Cooperstown, N. Y.

J. Kaples' meat market at Kane, Pa., was damaged by fire on March 26.

Sam Dillard's meat market at Spray, N. C., was destroyed by fire recently.

W. D. Hamblin has sold his meat market at Atlanta, Mo., to John Deheer.

Wm. Gay has sold his meat market at Hastings, Neb., to Baugh & Ash.

Geo. Boes has sold his meat business at Bellingham, Wash., to I. E. Cade.

J. E. Gregg is moving his butcher shop at Lyons, Kas., to Little River, Kas.

J. F. Gossard has purchased the meat business of W. A. Gossard at Kelley, Ia.

Henry Broder has sold his meat market at Albany, Ore., to Coates & Jewell.

A. Walk has sold his meat market at Winfield, Kas., to J. P. Cochran & Son.

H. J. Morgan has sold his interest in the Rigby Meat Company at Rigby, Ida.

W. R. Dodson has purchased the ment business of J. W. Furness at Magnet, Neb.

Zaun & Plumley have sold their meat business at Tulsa, I. T., to Ray Brothers.

E. J. Paris has been succeeded in the meat business at Stotts, Mo., by Paris & Son.

W. A. Rupel has purchased the meat business of H. Green & Sons at Ligonier, Ind.

O. Johnson has purchased the meat business of A. N. Mauritzen at Ridgefield, Wash.

Talks by the Manager–No. 3



You know, as well as I do, that a boning knife must have strength, and it must have an edge that will stand pretty hard use.

Well, that's the kind of boning knife that bears the S & S mark.

Here's a picture of our No. I Boner-don't it look all right?

Better than that, it's made to stand the racket.

Every blade is made of our special formula steel that we temper by our own process so that the blade is absolutely even in temper—no hard spots or soft spots.

Remember this, any S & S KNIFE you buy must be right, or you can get your money back.

(Signed) THE MANAGER,

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO.,

Detroit, U. S. A.

L. Schenk has sold his meat market at Fort Augusta, Kas., to Marsh & Kibby.

F. M. Sparks has purchased the meat market of E. W. Wilcox at Chambers, Neb.

Henry J. Klein has sold his meat market at North Java, N. Y., to Henry Stryker. J. R. Williams & Co. have sold their meat

market at Harper, Kas., to E. G. Daniels.

The meat market of Jacob Schaefer at Lewiston, Ida., has been destroyed by fire. The meat market of E. N. Ross at Auburn,

N. Y., was destroyed by fire on March 28. Roberts & Tyler are adding a meat market to their grocery store at Portland, Ore.

Beemer & Hinton have purchased the meat business of J. W. Ramel at Falls City, Neb. J. J. Iby has purchased the meat and grocery, business of P. M. Gibson at England, Ark.

William Boyden has purchased the meat market of George Hurlbut at Canton, N. Y. John A. Hunsberger has sold his meat business at Doylestown, Pa., to Isaac Geisinger. A. Gillock is erecting a new building, and

will open a meat market at Kahlotus, Wash. J. M. Bull & Co. have sold their butcher shop at La Grande, Ore., to Krous Brothers.

Lee & Foster have purchased the meat and grocery business of C. L. Emery at Mankato,

S. A. Defoe has opened a new meat market at 2118 Sprague avenue, at Spokane, Wash.

A. K. Zakem has been succeeded in the meat business at Center, Neb., by Zakem & Weaver.

Gast & Unger have purchased the meat business of Weikert & Crouse at Waynesboro, Pa.

Anderson Bros. have purchased the meat market of Wrathall & Matthews at Grantsville, Utah

S. Diamondstone has purchased the meat and grocery business of Mayer Birnbaum at Denver, Colo.

Banta & Daubert have purchased the butcher shop of Morasch & Machlied at Endicott, Wash.

Loethen & Cassmeyer have succeeded to the meat business of Loethen & Werdenhausen at Meta. Mo.

S. Beal has purchased the meat and grocery business of W. W. Williams & Company at Jefferson, Okla.

L. D. Troutfetter has purchased the meat and grocery department of the Frank Taylor Merc. Company, Denver, Colo.

Owing to the dissolution of the meat firm of Hammond & Douglas at Hotchkiss, Colo., Mr. Hammond will continue alone.

The Aitta Co-operative Grocery Company of Fitchburg, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in groceries and provisions, with \$1,000 capital stock by V. Haatja and M. Laitala.

The Freeman Bros. Company, of Somerville. Mass., has been incorporated to deal in groceries and provisions with a capital stock of \$75,000, by T. F. Freeman and M. J. Freeman.

The new Claremont Market Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock, to conduct a meat and provision business by E. Kahn, H. Laib, H. Kahn and E. V. Abbott.

The A. Eckhouse Provision Company of Lafayette, Md., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 to do a general butcher business, by Abram and David A. Eckhouse and August Mauch.

The W. H. Sweet Company, of Everett, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in meats. etc., with a capital stock of \$2,000 by W. H. Sweet and Charles L. Matthews.

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